

ARMY



NAVY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

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AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

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WHOLE NUMBER 891.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1880.

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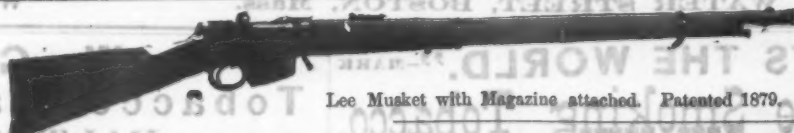
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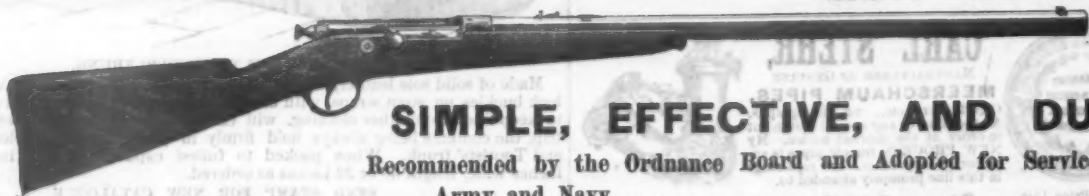
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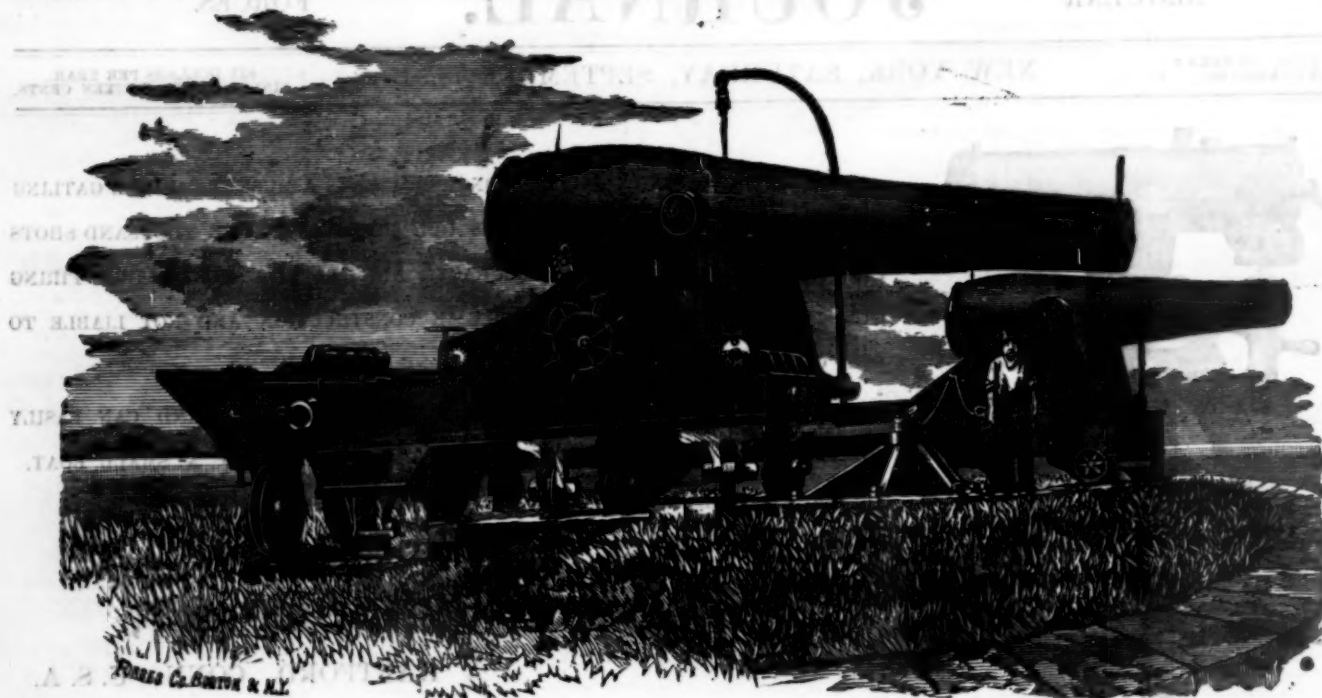
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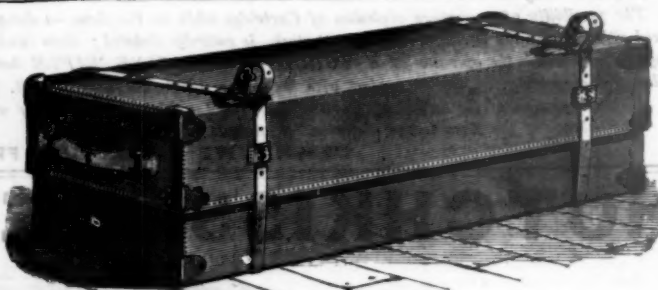
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THE ARMY.

CIRCULAR 6, DEPT. OF MISSOURI, Sept. 7, 1880.

Publishes instructions relative to the Subsistence Department, taken mostly from orders and circulars previously published, and covering requirements of the Subsistence Department at Headquarters, except such as are specifically laid down in Army Regulations.

CIRCULAR 8, DEPT. OF ARIZONA, Sept. 3, 1880.

Directs hereafter all officers serving in this Department to forward a copy of each telegram sent by them to or through the office of the Asst. Adjutant-General, by the first mail leaving the station, after the telegrams have been sent to the Telegraph Office.

These copies must be exact duplicates of the originals furnished the operators.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

GENERAL OFFICERS.—Brig.-Gen. Pope, accompanied by Capt. W. McK. Dunn, Jr., 2d Art., A. D. C., will proceed on public business to the Hdqrs. of the Mil. Div. of Missouri, Chicago, Ill. (S. O. 201, Sept. 12, D. M.)

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT.—Col. Nelson H. Davis, Insp.-Gen., will, if his other official duties permit, proceed to Creedmoor, N. Y., on each day of the 8th annual prize meeting of the National Rifle Association (returning to Governor's Island, N. Y. H., in the evening), to witness the firing at that place, note the condition of the U. S. Army teams assembled there, and, generally, such other matters as may be of interest in connection with rifle practice (S. O. 43, Sept. 13, M. D. A.)

During the absence of Col. John C. Kelton from Division and Dept. Hdqrs, Insp.-Gen. Schriver will discharge the duties of Asst. Adj.-Gen. (S. O. 133, Aug. 24, M. D. P.)

The Asst. Insp.-Gen. of the Dept. of Texas will proceed to inspect Forts Clark, Duncan, and the Post of San Felipe, Tex. (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

Lieut.-Col. Absalom Baird, Asst. Insp.-Gen., will proceed from Chicago, Ill., to Columbus and Cincinnati, Ohio; and Jeffersonville and Indianapolis, Ind.; for the purpose of inspecting the accounts of disbursing officers at those places (S. O. 89, Sept. 13, M. D. M.)

QUARTERMASTER'S DEPARTMENT.—Capt. A. P. Blunt, A. Q. M., Governor of the Military Prison, will proceed on public business to St. Louis, Mo. After the completion of the business he will return to his station (S. O. 199, Sept. 10, D. M.)

Major Charles G. Sawtelle, Chief Q. M., is detailed as member of the G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Townsend, W. T., by virtue of S. O. 141, par. 2, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 148, Aug. 25, D. C.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to Creedmoor, Long Island, N. Y., to perform there such duties of his department as require his attention (S. O. 153, Sept. 8, D. E.)

Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Major Charles A. Reynolds, Q. M. During his absence the A. A. Q. M. at Fort Porter will attend to the duties of the Q. M. office at Buffalo (S. O. 160, Sept. 13, D. E.)

Lieut.-Col. Alexander J. Perry, Deputy Q. M. Gen., will proceed to the following posts and make an inspection of the public quarters thereat pertaining to the Q. M. Dept.: Fort McHenry, Md., and Washington Arsenal, D. C. (Artillery Troops) (S. O. 159, Sept. 10, D. E.)

SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENT.—The verbal instructions of the Dept. Comdr., given on Aug. 10, directing Major Thomas C. Sullivan, Chief Comd'g of Sub. of Dept. of Columbia, to proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and return, on public business, are confirmed (S. O. 147, Aug. 24, D. C.)

The leave of absence granted Capt. William A. Elderkin, C. S., is extended seven days (S. O. 90, Sept. 15, M. D. M.)

Capt. John J. Clague, C. S., will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Dakota for temporary duty at St. Paul, Minn., or such other point as may be deemed advisable (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite having reported at Hdqrs. Dept. of Platte, will report to the C. O. Fort Sidney, Neb., for temporary duty. Upon the arrival of Capt. Henry M. Cronkhite at Fort Sidney, Neb., A. A. Surg. A. J. Gray, on temporary duty thereat, will, upon the recommendation of the Med. Director, rejoin his proper station, Fort D. A. Russell, W. T. (S. O. 83, Sept. 7, D. P.)

A. A. Surg. Dorsey M. McPherson is relieved from duty at Fort Apache, A. T., and will report, without delay, to the C. O. Fort Yuma, Cal., for duty, pending further orders from Hdqrs. Dept. of Arizona. A. A. Surg. James Burke having reported for duty in Dept. of Arizona, is assigned to duty at Fort Grant, A. T. The contract of A. A. Surg. G. E. Goodfellow will, at his own request, be annulled, to date Sept. 15, 1880. A. A. Surg. Goodfellow is entitled to travelling allowances for actual travel only (S. O. 109, Aug. 31, D. A.)

Capt. Charles L. Heilmann, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of the G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks., W. T., by virtue of S. O. 124, par. 3, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 146, Aug. 23, D. C.)

Surg. John H. Janeway will proceed to the following posts and make an inspection of the Med. Dept. thereat: Madison Bks., Sackett's Harbor, N. Y.; Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y.; Fort Niagara, Youngstown, N. Y. On completion of this duty he will return to Hdqrs. Dept. of East (S. O. 157, Sept. 7, D. E.)

The C. O. Fort Bayard, N. M., will, on receipt of this order, annul the contract of A. A. Surg. W. H. Comegys, reporting date of annulment to the Asst. Asst. Adj.-Gen.'s office (S. O. 101, Sept. 3, D. N. M.)

Major B. J. D. Irwin, member G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 28 (S. O. 108, Sept. 11, D. D.)

Surg. Dallas Bache, member G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks., Cal., Aug. 26 (S. O. 123, Aug. 24, M. D. P.)

A. A. Surg. James Burke will proceed to Fort Lowell, A. T., reporting by telegraph upon arrival to the C. O. Dept. of Arizona, for duty (S. O. 124, Aug. 25, M. D. P.)

Asst. Surg. J. B. Girard, member G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 13 (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

Surg. J. C. G. Happersett will, on official business, proceed to Galveston, Tex., and thence, via Corpus Christi, Tex., to his station, at Fort Ringgold, Tex. (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. M. E. Taylor is detailed a member of the

G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 4, S. O. 179, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas, vice Capt. J. I. Rodgers, 2d Art., relieved (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

Asst. Surg. R. J. Gibson, member G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14 (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.)

Leave of absence for six months is granted Asst. Surg. F. C. Ainsworth, Asst. Surg. Curtis E. Price will report to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of East for assignment to duty (S. O. Sept. 14, W. D.)

Surg. John Moore will report to the president of the medical examining board in New York City for temporary duty as member of the board (S. O. Sept. 11, W. D.)

Hosp. Steward H. H. von Falkenstein, now at Fort Omaha, will proceed to Fort Fred. Steele, W. T., for duty (S. O. 84, Sept. 11, D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Michael Denning will report to the C. O. Fort Halleck, Nev., for duty at that post (S. O. 131, Sept. 6, M. D. P.)

Hosp. Steward Charles H. Herman is assigned to temporary duty at Newport Bks., Ky. (S. O. 109, Sept. 11, D. S.)

Hosp. Steward Herman Wilkendorf is assigned to duty at Fort Maginnis, M. T. (S. O. 107, Sept. 8, D. D.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.—S. O. 198, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, is revoked, and the following is substituted therefor: Paymaster H. G. Thomas will report to Major W. H. Gibson, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Missouri, for temporary duty at Fort Leavenworth. When that is completed, he will proceed to take post at Pueblo, Colo., paying en route the posts along the line of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad. Par. 1, S. O. 183, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Missouri, is modified so as to relieve Paymaster J. H. Nelson from the payments at the posts along the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fe Railroad, and to direct that, in addition to the other payments assigned him in that order, he make the payments at the Cantonment at Pagosa Springs and at Fort Lewis on the La Plata, Colo. The payments in New Mexico will be made by Paymaster T. C. H. Smith, under the direction of the C. O. of the Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 196, Sept. 7, D. M.)

Paymaster W. R. Gibson is announced as Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Missouri, with station in Leavenworth City, Kas. (S. O. 17, Sept. 7, D. M.)

To enable him to comply with the requirements of par. 3, S. O. 148, c. s., Hdqrs. of Army, Paymaster Daniel B. Larned is relieved from duty in Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 145, Aug. 21, D. C.)

The troops serving at the following posts in the Dept. of Arizona will be paid to include the muster of Aug. 31, 1880, by Paymaster C. C. Sniffen: At Fort Apache, Bowie, Grant, and Lowell, and Camps Huachuca, John A. Bunker, and Thomas, A. T. (S. O. 110, Sept. 1, D. A.)

Paymaster Wm. B. Rochester, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of South, will pay the troops at Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C., on the muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1880. Paymaster N. Vedder will pay the troops at McPherson Bks., and then proceed to Augusta Arsenal, Augusta, Ga., 8th Augustine and Tampa, Fla., to make payments on the muster and pay rolls of Aug. 31, 1880 (S. O. 108, Sept. 9, D. S.)

Paymaster James P. Canby is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Townsend, W. T., by virtue of S. O. 141, par. 2, c. s., from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 147, Aug. 24, D. C.)

The telegraphic instructions of Sept. 8, directing, by order of the Secretary of War, that Paymaster J. H. Nelson turn over his funds, proceed direct to Washington, D. C., and report to the Paymaster-General, are confirmed (S. O. 198, Sept. 9, D. M.)

In compliance with par. 1, S. O. 189, c. s., Dept. of Missouri, Paymasters H. G. Thomas and T. C. H. Smith will pay the troops stationed in the Dist. of New Mexico to Aug. 31, 1880, as follows: Major Thomas will make payments at Fort Stanton and the Mesalero Agency near Fort Stanton, N. M.; Fort Lewis on the Rio La Plata, Colo., and station at Pagosa Springs, Colo. Major Smith will make payments at Fort Marcy, Dist. of New Mexico Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. 9th Cav., Fort Craig, Ojo Caliente, Fort Cummings, Fort Bayard, Knight's Rancho, N. M., Fort Bliss, Tex., and Forts Wingate and Union, N. M. (S. O. 102, Sept. 3, D. N. M.)

Paymaster William H. Eckels will pay the troops stationed at Forts McDowell, Verde, Mojave, and Whipple Bks., A. T., for the months of July and August, 1880 (S. O. 131, Sept. 6, M. D. P.)

The verbal orders of the Dept. Comdr., of Aug. 31, 1880, directing Major C. M. Terrell, Chief Paymaster of the Dept. of Texas, to proceed to New Orleans, La., on public business, and return to San Antonio, Tex., are confirmed (S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. T.)

Paymaster William H. Eckels, having reported at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, is temporarily stationed in San Francisco, Cal., to date from Sept. 1 (S. O. 130, Sept. 3, M. D. P.)

The following named officers will proceed to pay the troops at the posts and stations hereinafter enumerated, for the months of July and August, 1880: Paymaster Rodney Smith, at Forts Halleck and McDermitt, Nev., and Fort Bidwell, Cal. Paymaster James B. M. Potter, at Fort Klamath, Ore., Benicia Bks., and Benicia Arsenal, Cal. Paymaster Frank M. Cox, at Fort Yuma and San Diego Bks., Cal. Paymaster James B. Roche, at Fort Gaston, Fort Point, Presidio of San Francisco, Fort Point San José, Angel Island, and Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 124, Aug. 25, M. D. P.)

Paymaster G. W. Candee will proceed to make the payments on the August muster rolls to the troops at Fort Garland, Colo., those comprising the Ute Column and the garrisons of the Cantonment at Pagosa Springs and Fort Lewis, on the La Plata. After the completion of these payments, Major Candee will return to his station in Washington, D. C. (S. O. 202, Sept. 13, D. M.)

CORPS OF ENGINEERS.—1st Lieut. Thomas N. Bailey will proceed to Santa Fe, N. M., and report to the C. O. Dist. of New Mexico for duty as Chief Engineer Officer of the Dist. (S. O. 196, Sept. 7, D. M.)

The Board of Engineers for the Pacific Coast will meet at the Cascades of the Columbia River, Ore., on the 20th of October, 1880, for the purpose of continuing the investigations connected with the construction of the Canal around the Cascades, and during such investigations Majors Godfrey Weitzel and D. C. Houston will be associated with the Board as members thereof (S. O. 115, Sept. 13, Corps of Engrs.)

1st Lieut. Walter L. Fisk is relieved from duty with the Battalion of Engrs. at Willet's Point, N. Y., and will comply with so much of S. O. 172, Aug. 13, 1880, W. D., as directs him to report for duty to Lieut.-Col. Q. A. Gillmore (S. O., Sept. 11, W. D.)

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.—The Chief Ord. Officer of Dept. of Texas will proceed to Galveston, Corpus Christi, San

Diego, Tex., and such other points as have been indicated to him, on official business (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

The recently purchased powder depot to the command, of which Major F. H. Parker is assigned, is designated as the Picatinny Powder Depot, and so much of par. 4, S. O. 189, Sept. 6, W. D., as designates it as the Dover Powder Depot, is revoked (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

CHAPLAIN.—Leave of absence for one month, on Surg. certificate, is granted Chaplain Osgood E. Herrick, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 158, Sept. 8, D. E.)

The extension of leave of absence granted Chaplain J. C. Lavery, 24th Inf., is further extended to Nov. 1, 1880 (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters and A. B. D. K. M. Fort Walls Walls, Wash. T.; F. Boise Bks., Idaho T.; C. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; G. Fort McDermitt, Nev.; I. Fort Halleck, Nev.; H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; L. Fort Klamath, Ore.; E. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. John Q. Adams, Depot Q. M., Vancouver Depot, from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on July 6, 10, 16, 24, and 30, and on Aug. 9, 14, 19, and 22, are confirmed (S. O. 146, Aug. 23, D. C.)

Rejoin.—2d Lieut. Oscar J. Brown, having complied with Orders 94, dated Fort Halleck, Nev., Aug. 18, 1880, will return to his proper station without delay (S. O. 125, Aug. 26, M. D. P.)

1st Lieut. Frazier A. Boutelle, having complied with the orders bringing him to Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will return to Fort Walls Walls, W. T. (S. O. 128, Sept. 1, M. D. P.)

2ND CAVALRY, Col. J. W. Davidson.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Fort Custer, M. T.; A. B. E. I. Fort Keogh, M. T.; D. F. K. Fort Ellis, M. T.; H. L. Fort Assiniboine, M. T.

Assigned to Station.—Major James S. Bristin, en route to his station at Fort Ellis from leave of absence, is relieved from duty there and is assigned to duty at Fort Assiniboine, M. T. (S. O. 107, Sept. 8, D. D.)

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel A. G. Brackett.—Headquarters and C. G. L. M. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Sanders, W. T.; A. Fort McKinney, W. T.; H. K. Fort Washakie, W. T.; E. I. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. James E. H. Foster will, upon the recommendation of the Medical Director of the Dept. of Pacific, report to the C. O. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T., for such temporary duty as the Post Surgeon of that post may find him capable of performing (S. O. 83, Sept. 7, D. P.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. Mackenzie.—Headquarters and A. D. E. K. L. M. Fort Hays, Kas.; G. H. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; C. F. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; I. J. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; B. Fort Elliott, Tex.
* Ute Expedition.
† In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Leave of Absence.—Lieut.-Col. John P. Hatch, Fort Elliott, Tex., ten days (S. O. 198, Sept. 8, D. M.)

Six months, to take effect when his company is relieved from service in the field, Capt. Theo. J. Wint (S. O., Sept. 14, W. D.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort Sill, I. T., will grant a furlough for two months to Private Taylor Leming, Co. F (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel W. Merritt.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.; B. D. F. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. E. Fort Sidney, Neb.; H. L. Fort Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Detached Service.—During the absence of the Chief Engineer Officer of the Dept. of Missouri, Capt. W. J. Volkmar, A. D. C., will take charge of the business of his office (S. O. 198, Sept. 9, D. M.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. Eugene A. Carr.—Headquarters and M. Fort Lowell, A. T.; A. F. Fort Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Huachuca, A. T.; C. L. Fort Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Fort Apache, A. T.; H. K. Fort Verde, A. T.; I. Fort McDowell, A. T.; G. Camp Thomas, A. T.
* In the field.

Assigned to Command.—1st Lieut. William Stanton is assigned to the command of Co. C, Indian Scouts (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. A.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. A. P. Blockson is, at his own request, relieved from the command of Co. C, Indian Scouts. The Commanding General takes this occasion to compliment Lieut. Blockson on the energy, zeal, and efficiency displayed by him in the field, while in command of Co. C, Indian Scouts (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. A.)

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. Fort McDowell, A. T., will grant a furlough for six months, with permission to go beyond sea, to Farrier Felix Levell, Co. I (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters and A. C. E. G. H. M. Fort Meade, D. T.; I. L. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; F. S. Fort Totten, D. T.; B. D. Fort Yates, D. T.
* Camp Ben. Hodgson, Little Mo. River, W. T.
† In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Leave Extended.—1st Lieut. C. A. Varnum, four months (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Thos. H. Neill.—Headquarters and G. Fort Ringgold, Tex.; I. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. C. D. H. L. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. Fort San Diego, Tex.; F. Fort McIntosh; M. San Felipe, Tex.
† In the field.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. George F. Foote, R. Q. M., 8th Cav., is detailed on Recruiting Service, and will report to the Supt. of Mounted Recruiting, at Jefferson Bks. Mo., not later than Oct. 1, 1880 (Orders 26, Sept. 1, 8th Cav.)

Assigned to Duty.—1st Lieut. Oremus B. Boyd is appointed R. Q. M. of the 8th Cav., vice Foote, vacated—to accept the detail for Recruiting Service. 1st Lieut. George F. Foote is assigned to Co. B, vice Boyd, appointed R. Q. M. (Orders 26, Sept. 1, 8th Cav.)

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. N. B. Sweitzer, member G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 15 (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, D. T.)

Relieved.—1st Lieut. O. B. Boyd is relieved as a member G. C.-M. instituted at Fort Clark, Tex., by par. 1, S. O. 110, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Texas (S. O. 179, Sept. 3, D. T.)

Enlisted Men.—Private Alvis B. Marsh, Co. F, now on duty at Hdqrs. 8th Cav., is transferred to Co. E. He will remain on duty at these Hdqrs. (Orders 26, Sept. 1, 8th Cav.)

A furlough for three months, with permission to go beyond sea, is granted Private John J. McDowan, Co. M, to take effect after his re-enlistment (S. O. 193, Sept. 8, D. T.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Emory Upton.—Headquarters and B. D. H. Presidio, Cal.; E. L. Alcatraz Island, Cal.; M. Fort Stevens, Or.; G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Fort Monroe, Va.; A. C. K. Fort Point, Cal.; F. Point San Jose, Cal.

Detached Service.—The journey performed by Major William M. Graham from Fort Canby to Vancouver Bks. W. T., and return, between Aug. 20 and 24, was on the public service, and is approved and authorized for mileage (S. O. 147, Aug. 24, D. C.).

The C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will send to Vancouver Bks. W. T., by the steamer sailing from San Francisco for Portland, Ore., on Aug. 29, in charge of Major La Rhett L. Livingston, all the enlisted men at his post for companies stationed at Camps Howard and Chelan, Forts Canby, Coeur d'Alene, Colville, Lapwai, Harney, Stevens, Townsend, Walla Walla, and Vancouver Bks. Having completed this duty, Major Livingston will return to his proper station, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 123, Aug. 24, M. D. P.).

1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien, on Aug. 26, will take charge of a detachment of recruits, now at San Francisco, Cal., to be sent to their stations in Arizona. On completion of this duty, Lieut. O'Brien will return to his proper station (S. O. 124, Aug. 25, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. William B. Gordon, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 21 (S. O. 163, Sept. 16, D. E.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Michael O'Brien is relieved from the operation of par. 5, S. O. 124, of Aug. 25, and the C. O. of the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., will order Lance Private W. B. Morse, Co. L, 6th Cav., to conduct the recruits as directed in said order (S. O. 124, Aug. 25, M. D. P.).

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and F. G. I. M. Atlanta, Ga.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. L. Little Rock, Ark.; H. Newport Bks. Ky.; D. E. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Fort Monroe, Va.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. Samuel M. Mills, W. P. Duval, and 2d Lieut. Granger Adams, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 21 (S. O. 163, Sept. 16, D. E.).

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, McPherson Bks. Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 110, Sept. 13, D. S.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Key West Bks. Fla., encamped at Fort Brooke, Tampa, Fla., will grant a furlough for four months to Private Dennis T. Edmond, Bat. E (S. O. 107, Sept. 8, D. S.).

Artillery Transfers.—The following transfers of lieutenants of artillery, for the course of instruction indicated in G. O. 14, series of 1849, and S. O. 141, series of 1870, from Hdqrs. of the Army, are announced:

1st Artillery.—1st Lieut. Frank S. Rice, from Bat. I to Light Bat. K, vice 1st Lieut. R. G. Shaw, from Light Bat. K to Bat. I; 2d Lieut. Frank S. Harlow, from Bat. I to Light Bat. K, vice 2d Lieut. T. C. Patterson, from Light Bat. K to Bat. I.

2d Artillery.—1st Lieut. A. D. Schenck, from Bat. E to Light Bat. A, vice 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman, from Light Bat. A to Bat. C; 1st Lieut. Barnet Wagner, from Bat. C to Bat. E.

3d Artillery.—2d Lieut. D. A. Howard, from Bat. M to Light Bat. C, vice 2d Lieut. C. W. Foster, from Light Bat. C to Bat. M.

4th Artillery.—1st Lieut. W. R. Quinan, from Bat. F to Light Bat. B, vice 1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart, from Light Bat. B to Bat. F; 2d Lieut. J. M. Jones, from Bat. A to Light Bat. B, vice 2d Lieut. W. M. Medcalf, from Light Bat. B to Bat. A.

5th Artillery.—1st Lieut. J. E. Sawyer, from Bat. I to Light Bat. F, vice 1st Lieut. W. B. McCullum, from Light Bat. F to Bat. I.

The officers of the new detail will report for duty with the batteries to which they are transferred October 1, 1880, when those relieved, except such as may be on detached service, will proceed to join their respective batteries (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, W. D.).

1st INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.—Headquarters and A. B. B. E. G. H. I. K. San Antonio, Tex.; C. D. F. Fort Ringgold, Tex.

Under orders to the Dist. of the Bravo, W. Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Matthew Markland, having been designated for the detail on recruiting service, will, on Sept. 15, stand relieved from duty at the Post of San Antonio, Tex., to enable him to report to the Superintendent of the General Service (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, D. T.).

Relieved.—Lieut.-Col. Pinkney Lugenbeil will, on Sept. 6, stand relieved from duty in the Dept. of Texas, to enable him to meet the requirements of G. O. 61, A. G. O. (S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. T.).

Mounted Pay.—2d Lieut. F. de L. Carrington is announced, from June 14 to July 31, 1880, inclusive, as on duty requiring him to be mounted. He is entitled to mounted pay, accordingly (S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. T.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.—Headquarters and A. B. G. Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho T.; G. H. Fort Colville, Wash. T.; D. E. F. I. Camp Chelan, Wash. T.; K. Camp Howard, Idaho.

Leave of Absence.—One month, based on Surg. certificate, 2d Lieut. Richard T. Earle, Camp Howard, I. T. (S. O. 147, Aug. 24, D. C.).

Leave Extended.—Major Leslie Smith, further extended fifteen days (S. O. 167, Sept. 16, W. D.).

Relieved.—Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, now at the Presidio of San Francisco, having been selected as the officer of his regiment ordered for Recruiting Service, he is relieved from duty in the Mil. Div. of Pacific. He will report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service by Oct. 1, 1880 (S. O. 126, Aug. 27, M. D. P.).

3RD INFANTRY, Colonel John R. Brooke.—Headquarters and F. G. Fort Shaw, M. T.; A. Fort Benton, M. T.; K. Fort Logan, M. T.; B. D. H. I. Missoula City, M. T.; C. B. Fort Ellis, M. T.

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Geo. W. H. Stouch is relieved as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Black Feet Agency (S. O. 107, Sept. 8, D. D.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and B. E. Fort Sanders, W. T.; I. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; P. H. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. G. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; D. K. Fort Laramie, W. T.

A Tribute to Faithful Service.—The following order was published to Co. G, 4th Inf., at retreat on Sept. 5:

FORT FETTERMAN, WYO., September 5, 1880.

Company Orders No. 6.

The Company Commander announces, with sincere regret, the death of 1st Sergt. Conrad Rahr, Co. G, 4th Inf., at Fort Sanders, Wyo., at 5 o'clock, on the morning of the 4th of September, 1880, returning from a furlough on account of sickness.

While deeply deploring his loss as the 1st Sergeant of the company, he extols his virtues as a man and a soldier, and the remembrance of him will long live with those who remain in Co. G.

In 1864, during the war of the Rebellion, the undersigned had the pleasure of making him a Corporal of Co. C, and he has passed through all the grades of Corporal, Sergeant, Co. Qr. Mr. Sergeant, and 1st Sergeant, he having occupied the latter grade for ten years and four months in Co. G.

Sergeant Rahr was honest, faithful, and brave, as has been proven on many a battle-field and in Indian engagements, and was one of the oldest landmarks in the regiment—he having served

continuously for over twenty-one years under its flag; and during the nineteen years that the undersigned has known him he has never swerved from his duty. His record is, indeed, a noble one, and his character is worthy the emulation of every soldier.

The Captain of the company sincerely regrets that, owing to his demise at a distant post, it is impossible for the company to pay the last sad rites to his remains.

W. H. POWELL,
Captain 4th Infantry, Commanding Co. G.

Enlisted Men.—A furlough for four months, with permission to go beyond the sea, to take effect after re-enlistment, is granted Sergt. Rochus Scholgen, Co. G (S. O. 83, Sept. 7, D. C.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Fort Keogh, M. T.

6TH INFANTRY, Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. K. White River Agency, Colo.; I. Camp on Snake River, Wyo. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. F. W. Thibault, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14 (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.).

7TH INFANTRY, Colonel John Gibbon.—Headquarters and C. H. K. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. B. E. Fort Buford, D. T.; D. Cantonment Bad Lands, D. T.; G. I. Fort Stevenson, D. T.; F. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. Henry B. Freeman, member, and 1st Lieut. Allan H. Jackson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 28 (S. O. 103, Sept. 11, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, Col. John Gibbon, Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 106, Sept. 7, D. D.).

Enlisted Men.—Private Hugh J. Watson, Co. F, is detailed for duty at the Fort Abraham Lincoln Ordnance Depot (S. O. 106, Sept. 7, D. D.).

8TH INFANTRY, Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters and C. F. H. Angel Island, Cal.; B. K. Benicia Bks. Cal.; D. Fort Bidwell, Cal.; E. Fort Gaston, Cal.; G. Fort Halleck, Nev.; A. San Diego Bks. Cal.; I. Fort Yuma, Cal.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. John D. Wilkins, Capt. William S. Worth, 1st Lieut. Cyrus A. Earnest, John O'Connell, members, and 2d Lieut. Henry Johnson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Benicia Bks. Cal., Aug. 26 (S. O. 123, Aug. 24, M. D. P.).

Capt. Francis E. Lacey, Sumner H. Lincoln, 1st Lieut. Joel T. Kirkman, Clayton S. Burbank, Charles E. Bottsford, 2d Lieut. Stephen Y. Seyburn, Donald Winston, members, and 1st Lieut. Edwin O. Gibson, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 21 (S. O. 163, Sept. 16, D. E.).

9TH INFANTRY, Colonel John H. King.—Headquarters and K. H. Fort Omaha, Neb.; A. D. Fort McKim, Wyo. T.; I. Fort Sidney, Neb.; F. Camp at Claymont Depot, Wyo. T.; B. Fort Niobrara, Neb.; C. Fort Harsen, Neb.; E. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; G. Fort Robinson, Neb.

Relieved.—Capt. W. H. Jordan, on being relieved from duty on recruiting service, will report in person to the Lieut.-General, commanding Military Division of the Missouri, for temporary duty (S. O. 157, Sept. 15, W. D.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. E. H. K. Fort Wayne, Mich.; F. G. Fort Porter, N. Y.; B. I. Fort Brady, Mich.; C. D. Fort Mackinac, Mich.

Leave of Absence.—Two months, 1st Lieut. Dwight H. Kelton, Fort Mackinac, Mich. (S. O. 43, Sept. 13, M. D. A.).

One month, 2d Lieut. Edward H. Plummer (S. O. 164, Sept. 17, D. E.).

11TH INFANTRY, Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and A. G. I. K. Fort Sully, D. T.; E. Fort Bennett, D. T.; B. C. F. H. Fort Custer, M. T.; D. Fort Lincoln, D. T.

In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. E. F. Townsend is relieved from duty at Fort Custer, as of date Aug. 13, 1880, and will proceed to Fort Sully, D. T., and there take post (S. O. 106, Sept. 7, D. D.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. Edwin F. Townsend, Major Chas. G. Bartlett, and Capt. Mason Jackson, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 28 (S. O. 108, Sept. 11, D. D.).

Leave Extended.—Capt. Charles A. Wikoff, further extended one month (S. O. 163, Sept. 13, W. D.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Wilcox.—Headquarters and A. B. Whipple Bks. A. T.; K. Fort Verde, A. T.; C. E. Fort Apache, A. T.; D. Camp J. A. Rucker, A. T.; G. Fort McDowell, A. T.; H. Camp Thomas, A. T.; I. Fort Grant, A. T.; F. Fort Mojave, A. T.

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Camp Thomas, A. T., is authorized to grant a furlough for six months to Sergt. James Kennedy, Co. H (S. O. 108, Aug. 30, D. A.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.—Headquarters and F. G. H. I. K. Fort Wingate, N. M.; A. B. C. D. E. new post on Rio de la Plata, via Animas City, Colo.

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Col. L. P. Bradley, Fort Wingate, N. M. (S. O. 202, Sept. 13, D. M.).

The New Reservation.—In a late letter from a correspondent in camp on the Rio de la Plata, S. W. Colorado, he says: "You have doubtless heard that a reservation was established on the Mancos River, through the recommendation of Col. Buell, who had a map made last fall of the country near the Mancos, and recommended a post to be built on it. General Pope has just made a trip to that country, and the result has been, after careful examination and a reconnaissance of the country, that we have turned our backs on the desolate Mancos and intend settling here for the winter. An engineer party will soon be engaged in laying out a reservation, the boundaries of which I will give you as soon as they have established them. Colonel Crofton is on the way here with five companies of the 13th Infantry and a saw mill, and the work of building a cantonment will shortly begin. Thus far all that is known of the reservation is that its southern boundary will be the northern line of the Southern Ute reserve, and the northern boundary about six miles south of Parrott City. The other lines are as yet not fixed upon."

14TH INFANTRY, Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. K. Fort Douglas, Utah; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; B. C. G. Fort Cameron, U. T.

Detached Service.—The journeys performed by 1st Lieut. J. A. Shaden, A. D. C., from Vancouver Bks. W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, on Aug. 14 and 26, were under the verbal instructions of the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, which are confirmed (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. C.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel George P. Buell.—Headquarters, Fort Stanton, N. M.—temporary station with companies; B. D. F. I. K. Camp at Old Fort Cummings, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; C. Fort Stanton, N. M.; A. Fort Bliss, Tex.; H. Fort Craig, N. M.; G. South Fork, Lincoln Co., N. M.

In camp at Mesquero Indian Agency.

In the field, Southern New Mexico.

Detached Service.—Col. George P. Buell, 15th Inf., commanding troops in the field Fort Cummings, N. M., will detail a cavalry officer and twenty dismounted men of his command with their horse equipments complete to proceed to Santa Fe to conduct horses for the 9th Cav. to Fort Cummings. The officer detailed for this purpose, while at Fort Craig en route to Santa Fe, will take charge of the detachment ordered there

and proceed with the detachments to Santa Fe, reporting upon arrival at Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. N. M.).

In proceeding to Fort Cummings, N. M., in compliance with par. 1, S. O. 96, from Hdqrs. Dist. of New Mexico, 2d Lieut. William F. Blauvelt, 15th Inf., will take command of the following enlisted men now at Fort Marcy, N. M., and conduct them to Fort Cummings, where he will turn them over to the C. O. troops in the field for duty with their companies, viz.: Sergt. George Koeny, Co. I, 4th Cav.; Sergt. August Meyer and three Privates, Co. B, Corpl. C. F. Eggleston and one Private, Co. D, four Privates Co. I, and five Privates Co. K, 15th Inf., and three prisoners awaiting trial by General Court-martial (S. O. 103, Sept. 4, D. N. M.).

Capt. Chambers McKibbin is ordered to report to the Superintendent Mounted Recruiting Service to conduct detachment recruits to Dept. of Missouri; then to join his proper station, New York City (S. O. 103, Sept. 10, W. D.).

Mounted Pay.—2d Lieut. J. A. Maney is announced as entitled to mounted pay while he is on duty in command of Apache Indian scouts, to date from Oct. 1, 1879, when he was placed in command (S. O. 197, Sept. 8, D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—Sergt. Richard A. Schneider, Co. I, now at Fort Marcy, N. M., will report to and accompany Lieut. W. F. Blauvelt to Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 104, Sept. 5, D. N. M.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. I. Fort Riley, Kas.; B. I. Fort Reno, Ind. T.; D. J. Fort Gibson, Ind. T.; A. E. Fort Sill, Ind. T.; F. G. Fort Wallace, Kas.

On detached service at Coffeyville, Kas.

On detached service at Middle Park, Colo.

On detached service with Fort Garland Column.

On detached service in New Mexico.

Detached Service.—Capt. D. M. Vance will proceed to New York City and report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service for service by Oct. 1, 1880 (S. O. 197, Sept. 8, D. M.).

The journey from Fort Riley, Kas., to Abilene, Kas., and return, made on public business by 1st Lieut. W. V. Richards, R. Q. M., between Sept. 6 and 7, is approved (S. O. 199, Sept. 10, D. M.).

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of two months, on Surg. certificate, Capt. Charles E. Morse, Coffeyville, Kas. (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.).

Three months, on Surg. certificate, 1st Lieut. T. W. Morrison (S. O. 197, Sept. 14, W. D.).

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and K. D. H. A. Fort Yates, D. T.; C. Fort Totten, D. T.; G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; I. F. Fort Sisseton, D. T.; E. K. Fort Pembina, D. T.

In the field along line of N. P. R. R.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. William P. Carlin, Capt. Edward P. Pearson, Louis H. Sanger, and Henry S. Howe, members, G. C.-M. at Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 28 (S. O. 108, Sept. 11, D. D.).

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. Thomas Sharp, Fort Yates, D. T. (S. O. 106, Sept. 7, D. D.).

Capt. Edmund P. Pearson, four months, on conclusion field service of his company (S. O. 106, Sept. 16, W. D.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. K. Fort Assiniboine, Montana; G. H. Fort Shaw, M. T.; I. Fort Logan, Mont. T.

On detached service at Coal Banks, Colo.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Daniel H. Floyd is detailed as Inspector of Indian supplies at the Black Feet Agency (S. O. 107, Sept. 8, D. D.).

Capt. Birney B. Keeler, A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Mil. Div. of Pacific on a journey to Wells Station, Central Pacific Railroad (S. O. 130, Sept. 3, M. D. P.).

19TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. F. H. I. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; A. B. E. Fort Lyon, Colo.; C. G. I. Fort Dodge, Kas.

On detached service with Fort Garland Column.

On detached service at Caldwell, Kas.

On temporary duty at Baxter Springs, Kas.

Use Expedition.

Detached Service.—Capt. P. H. Remington will proceed to New York City and report to the Supt. General Recruiting Service for service by Oct. 1, 1880 (S. O. 197, Sept. 8, D. M.).

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. William J. Lyster, 2d Lieut. W. P. Evans, members, and 1st Lieut. George H. Cook, Adjt., J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14 (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.).

Enlisted Men.—The C. O. of Fort Garland, Colo., will grant a furlough for one month to Sergt. Fitzroy D. Moncreiff, Co. I (S. O. 197, Sept. 8, D. M.).

Sergt. Paul Halaband, Co. B, 19th Inf., having reached Santa Fe with fourteen recruits for Cos. A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H, 19th Inf., will turn them over to the C. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., and return to Fort Leavenworth, Kas., his proper station (S. O. 101, Sept. 2, D. N. M.).

20TH INFANTRY, Colonel Elwell S. Otis.—Headquarters and A. B. D. G. I. K. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. E. H. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Capt. J. C. Bates, C. O. Bradley, 1st Lieut. J. A. Manley, Herbert Cushman, 2d Lieut. J. A. Irone, members, and 2d Lieut. J. C. Dent, J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 15 (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, D. T.).

G. C.-M.—A. G. C.-M. was ordered to convene at Fort Clark, Tex., Sept. 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Alexander Wishart, 20th Inf. The following is the detail for the Court: Lieut.-Col. A. J. Dallas, 22d Inf.; Surg. Anthony Heger, Med. Dept.; Major G. W. Schofield, 10th Cav.; Major J. A. Wilcox, 8th Cav.; Capt. J. I. Rogers, 2d Art.; Capt. C. J. Dickey, 22d Inf.; Capt. C. W. Minor, 22d Inf.; Capt. J. F. Randlett, 8th Cav.; Capt. L. T. Morris, 8th Cav., members, and Capt. J. W. Clous, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 179, Sept. 3, D. T.).

21st INFANTRY, Colonel H. A. Morrow.—Headquarters and E. F. G. K. Vancouver Bks. Wash. T.; A. Boise Bks. Idaho T.; H. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; C. Fort Klamath, Or.; B. D. Fort Townsend, Wash. T.; I. Fort Lapwai, Idaho T.

Constructing telegraph, Pomeroy, W. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce, Act. A. D. C., will accompany the Comdr. Dept. of Columbia, on the public service, to Spokane Falls, W. T., and return (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. C.).

1st Lieut. C. E. S. Wood, A. D. C., will proceed to Fort Canby, W. T., and return, on public business (S. O. 147, Aug. 24, D. C.).

1st Lieut. Joseph W. Duncan will report for duty with the detachment of recruits for the 1st Cav., now en route to Vancouver Bks. W. T., from San Francisco, Cal., upon its arrival at Portland, Ore., and will accompany it thence to Fort Walla Walla, W. T. After completing this duty Lieut. Duncan will return to his proper station (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. C.).

Capt. Evan Miles, having completed the duty on which he reported at Hdqrs. Mil. Div. of Pacific, will return to his station by the steamer leaving San Francisco, Cal., for Portland, Ore., on Aug. 29 (S. O. 124, Aug. 25, M. D. P.).

G. C.-M. Service.—2d Lieut. John M. Parke, Jr., is detailed as J.-A. of G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks. W. T., by S. O. 124, pg. 3, from Hdqrs. Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 146, Aug. 23, D. C.).

Relieved.—1st Lieut. Henry H. Pierce is relieved as J.-A. of

G. C.-M. instituted at Vancouver Bks, W. T., by S. O. 124, par. 3, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 146, Aug. 23, D. C.)

Capt. G. H. Burton is relieved from duty on recruiting service and as a member G. C.-M. appointed to meet at Columbia Bks, Ohio, by S. O. 133, June 16, 1880, W. D., and will join his regiment (S. O., Sept. 11, W. D.)

Rejoin.—Capt. William F. Spurgin is relieved from further duty as member G. C.-M. in session at Vancouver Bks, W. T., pursuant to S. O. 124, par. 3, and S. O. 133, par. 3, from Hdqrs Dept. of Columbia, and will return to his proper station, Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. C.)

2d Lieut. Sol. E. Sparrow, having completed the duty to which he was specially assigned at Fort Harney, Ore., will proceed to the station of his company, Fort Canby, W. T. (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. C.)

Complimentary Order.—Lieut. Ebstein, of this regiment, has been complimented with the following order:

HEADQUARTERS TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY,
VANCOUVER BARRACKS, W. T., August 31, 1880.

Regimental Orders No. 37.

Lieutenant F. H. E. Ebstein, having tendered his resignation as Regimental Quartermaster, to take effect September 30, 1880, to accept the detail on recruiting service, the Regimental Commander feels called upon to give some expression to his appreciation of the services of this officer during the last four years.

Lieutenant Ebstein was appointed Regimental Quartermaster on the 19th day of July, 1876, and since that period has been constantly in the performance of his duties, in the discharge of which he has given eminent satisfaction to his various commanding officers. In the arduous and protracted campaign against the Nez Percé Indians, in the summer of 1877, he was Chief Quartermaster in the field of the expedition, and, by his zeal, intelligence, and efficiency, elicited from the Commanding General a complimentary paragraph in his annual report. In the campaign against the Bannock Indians, in 1878, Lieutenant Ebstein again performed the duties of Chief Quartermaster, and rendered valuable and conspicuous services. It is greatly to the credit of this officer, and deserves to be noticed in this place, that in the settlement of his accounts, covering hundreds of thousands of dollars, he has satisfactorily accounted to the Government for every dollar that came into his hands.

Lieutenant Ebstein retires from the position of Regimental Quartermaster with the confidence and esteem of his brother officers.

By order of Colonel H. A. Morrow:
JOHN M. ROSS, 1st Lieut. and Adjutant, 21st Inf.

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and B. & K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. & C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 23d Inf., is detailed as a member of the Board of Officers convened by par. 5, S. O. 6, from Hdqrs Dept. of Texas, to act during the temporary absence of Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 100, Sept. 8, D. T.)

1st Lieut. W. W. Daugherty, 23d Inf., will take charge of the recruiting office in San Antonio, Tex., during the temporary absence of Capt. J. W. Clous, 24th Inf., Recruiting Officer (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Granville O. Haller.—Headquarters and B. & K. Fort Supply, Ind. T.; A. & C. D. G. Camp on North Fork of the Canadian River, I. T.; I. Fort Reno, I. T.; F. H. Fort Elliott, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—1st Lieut. F. L. Dodge, member, G. C.-M. at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14 (S. O. 200, Sept. 11, D. M.)

Leave of Absence.—Par. 1, S. O. 166, from Hdqrs Dept. of Missouri, granting leave of absence for one month to Capt. George M. Randall, Fort Reno, I. T., is revoked, and Capt. Randall is granted leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for extension of one month, on Surg. certificate (S. O. 189, Sept. 10, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. B. C. H. Fort Davis, Tex.; D. E. F. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; G. K. Fort Concho, Tex.; I. Fort Stockton, Tex.

G. C.-M. Service.—Lieut.-Col. J. E. Yard, Capt. F. M. Cramel, J. B. Nixon, 1st Lieut. J. S. Marteller, 2d Lieut. James Brett, members, and 1st Lieut. W. H. W. James, Adj., J. A. of G. C.-M. at Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 13 (S. O. 181, Sept. 6, D. T.)

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and B. & F. G. I. Fort Randall, Dakota; C. E. Fort Hale, Dakota; A. D. H. K. Fort Meade, Dakota.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. C. Ord, A. D. C., was ordered by the Comdr. Dept. of Texas, Aug. 31, to proceed to New Orleans, La., on public business, and return to San Antonio, Tex. (S. O. 180, Sept. 4, D. T.)

Leave Extended.—Capt. M. L. Courtney, three months (S. O., Sept. 15, W. D.)

Fort Randall.—A correspondent of the *Press and Dakotan*, writing from this post, says: This post is the Headquarters of the 25th Infantry and is garrisoned by Cos. B, F, G, and I, and officered as follows: Col. Geo. L. Andrews, commanding post; Major Joseph Bush; Asst. Surgeon John D. Hall, Post Surgeon; 1st Lieut. D. B. Wilson, Regimental Adjutant; 1st Lieut. H. P. Ritzius, Regimental Quartermaster; Capt. Charles Bentzoni; Capt. Andrew Geddes; 1st Lieut. H. B. Quimby, W. I. Sanborn, Wallace Tear, and C. L. Hodges; 2d Lieut. R. H. R. Longborough, George Andrews, and John McMartin. Of these officers, Col. Andrews, Major Bush, and Lieut. Sanborn formerly belonged to the 13th Infantry and have been stationed in this military department before. Col. Andrews established New Fort Sully in 1866, and was afterwards stationed in Montana. Major Bush also served in the 23d, and was stationed at Randall prior to the removal of the regiment to the East. The Major is the same irrepressible Joe Bush of former days, and is intimately acquainted with more Dakota people than any other military man ever stationed in the territory. There is but one "me Joe Bush"—tireless and unchangeable—and any and all of his old friends who may visit Randall will receive from him a welcome that is as hearty as it is demonstrative. We found all the officers clever and courteous gentlemen, and as a corps compare favorably with the popular officers who have heretofore held commands at this post. A great many improvements are being made at the fort, among them two buildings for officers' quarters. The road leading to the post are being improved by the building of bridges and other needed betterments.

Special Inspectors Appointed.—Capt. Stephen G. Whipple, 1st Cav., on certain medical property at Fort Klamath, Ore. (S. O. 144, Aug. 20, D. C.)

Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., on certain camp and garrison equipage, quartermaster's stores, and ordnance stores at Fort Lapwai, I. T. (S. O. 146, Aug. 23, D. C.)

Board of Officers.—A Board of Officers is appointed to meet at Fort Lapwai, I. T., on Sept. 2, for the purpose of examining the country in that vicinity with a view to the selection of a site for the construction of a new post, which it is contemplated, if authorized by the proper authority, shall take the place of the present posts of Fort Lapwai and Camp Howard, I. T. Detail for the Board: Major Francis L. Town, Med. Dept.; Capt. William F. Spurgin, 21st Inf., and 1st Lieut. Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engrs., Chief Engr. Officer of Dept. of Columbia (S. O. 149, Aug. 26, D. C.)

A Board of Officers, to inspect mules for the Dept. of Texas, is appointed to convene at St. Louis, Mo., on Monday, Sept. 13. Detail for the Board: Capt. H. G. Brown, 12th Inf., A. D. C., and Capt. J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cav. From St. Louis, Mo., at such time as may be found necessary, Capt. Brown will proceed to Kansas City, Mo., on duty connected with the purchase of horses (S. O. 182, Sept. 7, D. T.)

The New Regimental Recruiting Details.—The new regimental recruiting details, so far as at present reported, are as follows:

Cavalry.—Capt. Thomas M. McDougall, 7th; Capt. Francis Moore, 9th; Lieut. Wm. C. Rawolle, 2d; Lieut. George F. Foote, 8th.

Infantry.—Capt. Aaron S. Daggett, 2d; Capt. Theodore Schwab, 11th; Capt. William E. Dove, 19th; Capt. D. M. Vance, 16th; Capt. Philip H. Remington, 19th; 1st Lieut. Mathew Markland, 1st; 1st Lieut. Levi F. Burnett, 7th; 1st Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein, 21st.

General Courts-Martial.—At Fort Randall, D. T., Sept. 28, Detail: Four officers of the 17th Inf.; three of the 11th Inf.; two of the 7th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Benicia Bks, Cal., Aug. 26. Detail: Five officers of the 8th Inf., and one of the Med. Dept.

At Fort Clark, Tex., Sept. 10, for the trial of 1st Lieut. Alexander Wishart, 20th Inf. (For Detail of Court see 20th Inf.)

At Fort Davis, Tex., Sept. 13. Detail: Six officers of the 24th Inf., and one of the 10th Cav. and Med. Dept.

At Fort Brown, Tex., Sept. 15. Detail: Six officers of the 20th Inf., and one each of the 8th Cav. and 2d Art.

At Fort Wayne, Mich., Sept. 21. Detail: Eight officers of the 10th Inf.

At Fort Monroe, Va., Sept. 21. Detail: Three officers of the 1st Art.; two of the 3d Art.; three of the 5th Art., and one of the 4th and 2d Art.

At Fort Leavenworth, Kas., Sept. 14. Detail: Three officers of the 19th Inf., and one each of the 6th Inf., 23d Inf., and Med. Dept.

Military Academy.—The resignation of Cadet Walter Allen, 3d Class, U. S. M. A., is accepted, to date Sept. 10, 1880 (S. O., Sept. 9, W. D.)

Board Dissolved.—The Board of Officers convened by par. 2, S. O. 145, July 1, W. D. (to examine and report upon the codification of the Army Regulations), is dissolved; the members of the Board will join their stations (S. O., Sept. 13, W. D.)

West Point.—The tunnel under the mountain at West Point, N. Y., for the Hudson River West Shore Railroad Company is one-sixth done. It will be twenty-seven hundred feet long and will pass directly under the military academy riding hall and drill plain. A hundred men are now employed on the work, and the force is to be increased.

Military Prisoners.—Military Prisoner Timothy O'Keefe, late Private Co. A, 10th Inf., in confinement at Fort Columbus, N. Y. H., will be released from confinement on Sept. 7, 1880 (G. C.-M. O. 70, Sept. 2, D. E.)

In the case of Joseph Rosa, formerly a Private of Co. I, 8th Inf., a general prisoner at Alcatraz Island, Cal., the portion of the sentence remaining unexecuted on Sept. 11 is remitted, for good conduct while undergoing sentence (G. C.-M. O. 110, Aug. 25, M. D. P.)

Candidates for 2d Lieutenantcies.—The candidates who appeared before the Board of Examination, sitting at Washington, of which Bvt. Brig.-Gen. Henry B. Clitz, Colonel of the 10th Infantry, is President, have been Messrs. J. A. Dapray, A. T. Dean, J. A. Lockwood, E. Lloyd, and James McCarty. The examinations of these candidates for 2d Lieutenantcies in the Army have been concluded by Gen. Clitz's board, and the report has been submitted to Adjutant-General Drum.

Fort Monroe Base Ball.—A Fort Monroe correspondent of the *Norfolk Landmark*, under date of Sept. 13, writes: "A game of base ball of a decidedly interesting character came off on the beautiful parade grounds here on the 11th instant, and was played by the officers of the world-famed *Kearys* and the officers of the Artillery School, the latter team being mainly composed of those in here for instruction. As Naval officers have no opportunity of practicing, and as Army officers at this school for graduation cannot even think of playing ball, a brilliant game was not expected. There were some misses and mistakes on both sides, but these were more than compensated for by muscular vigor and the indomitable pluck which characterize both professions. The Navy officers took the first inning, and made six runs; but their success ended here, the score resulting in 18 to 12 in favor of the Army. Of the latter team, Lieutenant Howard pitched well and Lieutenant Totten caught admirably; Major Babbitt and Lieutenant Todd played well generally, and Lieutenant Simpson made a dashing hit, on which he made a home-run. The umpiring of Mr. Baugh gave complete satisfaction, and naval and military cheering terminated a fine day's sport. The Artillery School Base Ball Club has for years back challenged and played the clubs of Richmond, Norfolk, Portsmouth, and Hampton; but this season none of our old friendly rivals have been heard of or from."

Lieut.-Cols. Elmer Otis and E. F. Townsend, Capt. E. W. Smith, Lieut. E. E. Hardin, L. M. O'Brien, Theo. P. Forbes, W. H. C. Bowen, and W. C. Rawolle, and Rev. Dr. Wilson, Chaplain U. S. A., were reported in Bismarck last week. The *Tribune* of that city says, September 10: Mrs. C. R. Greenleaf, wife of Maj. Greenleaf, of the Medical Department; Lieut. G. W. H. Stouch, and Lieut. Hannay, of the 3d Infantry, Fort Shaw, arrived by the *Butte* en route east. Lieut. Hannay has a year's leave and will visit Europe. Lieut. Stouch is also on leave. Capt. McLaughlin, with Co. H, 18th Infantry, is now stationed at Cow Island, guarding consignments for Assinaboine. Lieut. Adams and Dr. Knedler are with him and a more jolly trio does not exist.

SOME PERSONAL ITEMS.

GEN. MARCY and friends arrived at the 40-mile rauche, on the Rock Creek and Fort Fetterman road, Sept. 7, for their annual hunt. This is the same locality that the General visited last fall, which he met with such success.

The firm of Rufus Hatch and Co., bankers, has been dissolved by mutual consent, Mr. J. B. Houston, a former officer of the Navy, retiring. Mr. Houston, owing to a wish to be released from active business, will presently, it is understood, resign the Presidency of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company.

COL. EMORY UPTON, of the 4th Artillery, has been on a visit to New York city during the past week.

THE *Cheyenne Leader* reports that Capt. J. J. O'Brien, 4th Infantry, has arrived at Fort Russell to take command of Major Ferris's company, when the Major departs for New York on recruiting service. . . . Lieut. Myer, with twenty half breed Indians from the Cheyenne agency, recently went on a hunt, and succeeded in killing 647 deer and antelope. One hunter, Louis De Witt, killed fifty-four animals. Their operations were between the Moreau and Belle Fourche River.

CAPT. EDWARD HAUGH, one of the executors of the late Dr. William King, of the United States Navy, has presented to the city of Philadelphia, through Mayor Stokely, the sword carried by Gen. Anthony Wayne in the Revolutionary War. The sword will be placed in Independence Hall.

REAR-ADMIRAL ALEXANDER MURRAY, U. S. N., and wife, were reported in Boston last week.

THE *Yankton Press and Dakotan* of Sept. 8 says: Lieut. Armstrong left this morning to join his regiment, the 1st Infantry, in Texas. . . . Capt. Dougherty has gone to St. Paul and Mrs. Dougherty remains in Yankton with friends. . . . Major Sharpe and J. C. Young, constituting the paymaster's outfit, left yesterday for the up river posts.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made of the approaching marriage of Mr. Wm. H. Bradley, of Newark, N. J., a son of Justice Bradley, of the United States Supreme Court, to Miss Lida Cameron, the eldest daughter of Senator J. Donald Cameron.

LIEUTENANT JOHN NEWTON, 16th Infantry, was married at Omaha, Neb., on Sept. 6, 1880, to Miss Nellie M. Burden, of Springfield, Mo.

COMMODORE JOHN MARSTON, one of the oldest living officers of the United States Navy, who is a resident of Philadelphia, is described as still younger than many of his associates of fewer years, hale and hearty and merry, and with a memory stored with pleasant things, and of things of greatest interest to his countrymen.

ADMIRAL SANDS has returned to Washington from Coburg, Canada, where he spent the summer.

THE *Vancouver Independent* of Sept. 3 says: Major L. L. Livingston, 4th Artillery, and Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Infantry, are passengers on the incoming steamer. . . . Col. and Mrs. H. Clay Wood have been spending some days at the garrison. They leave for the East on the next steamer, the Colonel having been ordered to duty in the East. . . . Lieut. F. H. E. Ebstein's successor as Regimental Quartermaster, 21st Infantry, has not been named yet. Lieut. J. M. Ross, Adjutant, will perform the duties of Post Quartermaster and Commissary for the present. . . . Col. T. C. Sullivan, Chief Commissary of Subsistence, is to be relieved from duty here about October 1, and ordered to duty in San Francisco. His place will be supplied by Capt. C. P. Eagan, Subsistence Department. . . . Capt. G. W. Evans, 21st Infantry, returned on the last steamer after a year's absence, much improved in health. Since arrival here he has received orders detailing him as Professor of Science at a College at Charlotte, North Carolina, for which place he leaves at once to assume his duties. . . . A detachment of 105 recruits for the 1st Cavalry, arrived on the *Columbia* on Friday last from St. Louis. The recruits were in charge of Capt. H. J. Farnsworth, 8th Cavalry, and were quartered at the barracks here until Monday, when they proceeded to Fort Walla Walla in charge of Lieut. J. W. Duncan, 21st Infantry.

THE *Boston Transcript* says: "Gen. Melikoff, the officer to whom the Czar delegated the imperial power of Russia *pro tempore*, has met with almost unexampled success. His measures have been so effective for suppressing Nihilism that a ukase of the Czar has abolished the special commission established in the crisis of the Nihilist fraud, and transferred its authority to the ministry of the interior. Melikoff, in this and other exigencies, has shown himself to be a very remarkable man. The attempts upon his life by the revolutionary committee did not hurry or alarm him in the least. As an English paper stated, these only confirmed him in the belief that exceptional severities were unnecessary. The elements are so 'mixed' in this Russian; he has such clear sagacity, correct intuitions as respects the races he has been called to govern, unconquerable coolness and courage, that circumstances, however adverse, all appear to combine in his favor. His evolving order out of the chaos of Russian society is one of the grand achievements of modern times."

NEGOTIATIONS have been entered into through the representatives of an Amsterdam (Holland) firm and a resident of Philadelphia, for the restoration to Paris of the diamond gold snuff-box presented by Napoleon the III. on the field of Magenta to Gen. Le Boeuff for his gallantry. The box is of the heavy, old-style finish of the imperial days, while its lid is ornamented in heavy relief with the imperial monogram "N." in blue enamel, surmounted by a crown of rose diamonds. A wreath of thirty-two diamonds encircles the monogram and crown. After the death of Gen. Le Boeuff his personal property was sold, together with this relic, which came subsequently into the possession of a Philadelphia owner.

THE *San Francisco Exchange* contains the following notice

of John L. Gamble, formerly an acting master in the U. S. Navy, who died at Santa Cruz, Cal., on Sept. 1, of apoplexy, aged 51 years: "Major Gamble was an old resident of California and was widely known and respected. He served with distinction during the war as a volunteer officer of the Navy, and at the close was appointed by the Navy Department to the post of Chief Accountant of the Mare Island Navy-yard, a position of importance and responsibility. Subsequently he went to China as private secretary to Rear-Admiral E. G. Parrott, commanding the United States Naval forces in Asiatic waters. Upon his return from that duty he resigned from the Naval service to accept an important position in the office of the Western Union Telegraph Company in this city, where he remained until a few months before his death, when impaired health prompted his removal to Santa Cruz. Major Gamble was a gentleman of warm impulses, of rigid integrity, and of splendid business attainments. He was methodical, accurate, and possessed an industry that was tireless. He enjoyed a wide circle of friends, who loved him for his amiable qualities, and who will be grievously shocked at the news of his sudden death. Major Gamble leaves a widow, but no children."

A WEST POINT newspaper correspondent says: "Writing of Whittaker reminds me that he has gone away on what is called a furlough, but nobody believes that he will ever return. The new trial ordered by the War Department is not destined to take place in a hurry, and the general impression is that the whole matter will be allowed to drop, and, perhaps, die out. I have failed to find any one outside the Military Academy that believes Whittaker's injuries were self-inflicted. Who did it is still, and may always be, an open question. Whittaker has apparently the sympathy of all the country people about here, and they are not by any means shy of expressing their opinions and convictions on the subject. As for the officers and cadets, they avoid conversation on the case, and are as reticent as a sphinx." Whittaker is now at Prof. Greene's, in Washington.

REAR-ADMIRAL JOHN J. ALMY, U. S. N., has returned to Washington, D. C., from Saratoga Springs, N. Y.

THE Richmond County Gazette, Stapleton, Staten Island, N. Y., of Sept. 8, 1880, informs us that among the graves in a forlorn little cemetery, the burying place of the old Quarantine Hospital which existed on Staten Island years ago, is a square monument erected to three marines and an officer of Her Majesty's ship *Buzzard*, who died of yellow fever in 1839. The lonely graves, some thirty or forty in number, now lie in the middle of a field, unfenced, uncared for, and almost unknown. Rude brambles and weeds grow over the marble headstones, which are fast crumbling to decay.

THE Vancouver Independent of Sept. 3 says: "1st Lieut. Fred. H. E. Ebstein, Quartermaster of the 21st Infantry, has been ordered to New York, on a detail in the recruiting service, and on Saturday will leave for San Francisco. Lieut. Ebstein has been stationed at this post four years, and has made a host of friends in and out of the Army, who dislike very much to part with him. As an Army officer he has distinguished himself in the able discharge of his duties, especially when acting as Chief Quartermaster of the Nez Perce and Bannock war expeditions, where over a million dollars passed through his hands, to the satisfaction of all concerned. We take pleasure in bearing a testimonial as to his worth as a soldier and a citizen, and publicly acknowledge the many favors we have received at his hands. A thousand friends wish for Lieut. Ebstein and his family bon voyage."

GEN. O. O. HOWARD contributes to the *United Service* for October, 1880, a very interesting notice of the Translation of Virgil by Capt. Henry H. Pierce, of the 21st Infantry, which has just received the highest commendation from competent critics. "Their appreciative letters," writes Gen. Howard, "are most flattering, and afford encouragement to similar efforts. They come unsolicited, and from every quarter." The wonderful success of the translation, the General thinks, lies in the fact that "Pierce is a scholar and a poet capable of an inspiration equal to his undertaking. His renderings of Horace, such as I have seen, are fully equal to any subordinate portions of his Virgil—perhaps superior, as his effort in the odes does not require his attention to be so long on the wing, and neither the intensity of his application nor the warmth of his inspiration are interrupted by the intervals which are occasioned by imperative duty and essential rest. Pierce's work has several claims to notice. One claim for it is 'absolute originality of form.' It is in rhythmic prose. No great poem has ever been recast in this mould. It is believed that this version is the most thorough and satisfactory test of the rhythmic prose style of writing ever before made. It is a style the capabilities of which remain to be measured." Of Capt. Pierce himself Gen. Howard says: "Henry H. Pierce was born in Northampton, Massachusetts, and received a classical education at Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut. He was six years detailed from the Army as Professor of Mathematics and Military Science in the University of West Virginia. During the war of the Rebellion he first served with Connecticut troops, rising to the rank of major, and was there distinguished 'for conspicuous gallantry.' Afterwards entering the Regular Infantry as a lieutenant, he was twice brevetted for 'gallant and meritorious service in action.' It appeared to Pierce almost sacrilege for a recent writer in *Harper's*, I think it was, to claim that only a few of the early chapters of Virgil were of any account; that the greater portion was insipid and puerile; and that it was a waste of talent and labor for youth to be required to spend so much time over this author of ancient renown. He had looked upon his little boy, and thought the time might come when he would be plodding the pages of Virgil as his father had done. He asked him-

self the question, 'Can I not give a home interest to this work, which is so intrinsically beautiful, so fertile in all that enriches the expression of thought, and so complete in exhibiting the spirit of the people and age which it was intended to portray—can I not make it attractive to my son? May not the English be made to set forth the sentiment and preserve at the same time more of the grace and dignity [of the original?']"

LIEUT.-COL. THOMAS L. ALEXANDER and Major Eliaba H. Ludington, U. S. A., retired, live in Louisville, and Colonel Sidney Burbank, and Capt. Jas. A. Hearn, U. S. A., retired, in Newport, Ky.

A PUBLISHER'S circular informs us that Mr. Duane M. Greene, late a lieutenant of the 6th U. S. Cavalry, who resigned December 31, 1877, has written a book, entitled "Ladies and Officers of the U. S. Army v. American Aristocracy." The work, to use the language of the prospectus, "comprises a brief survey of the social life of the Army, and is designed to controvert and correct the erroneous views prevalent respecting its character, and to give a glimpse of a world into which the eye of the civilian seldom penetrates. The Army is a little domain of its own, independent and isolated by its peculiar customs and discipline; an aristocracy by selection and the halo of tradition. Its interior is an unexplored region to the mass of the people, and it is not the Dorado of morality, honor and chivalry that many believe; the heart of a Sidney does not invariably beat under the Army 'blue.'" Mr. Greene does not appear to have carried with him a very exalted opinion of the Army, if we are to judge from this and the synopsis of the contents of his work, as follows: "Ladies in the U. S. Army to the Prejudice of Good Order and Military Discipline; Caste—Staff and Line; Degeneracy of Army Society—Possibilities of American Civilization; Marrying for Position; Where the Public Money Goes; The Power Behind the Throne; Intemperance; Freedom of Manners; Amusements—Dress; How much of the Unpleasantness of Army Life might be Obviated; Arrogance; Deference to Wealth—Servile Adulation; Patrician Prejudices; A Ludicrous Phase of Frontier Service; Profits of Post Traderships."

BREVET MAJ.-GEN. W. L. ELLIOTT, U. S. A. (on the retired list), late colonel of the 3d U. S. Cavalry, has entered into a general agency business in San Francisco, California, his office being located at 440 California street. Gen. Elliott's long residence in San Francisco and vicinity while in active service amply qualifies him for business pursuits in that region, and doubtless the officers of the Army and Navy having business on the Pacific coast will find it to their advantage to secure his services.

MAJOR WM. E. PRINCE and Capt. Chas. C. Churchill, retired, are living at Newport, R. I.; Capt. Wm. H. Walcott at Pawtucket, and Capt. Chas. T. Greene at Cowasset, R. I.

MAJOR WM. AUSTINE, U. S. A., retired, resides in Brattleboro, Vt.

THE following retired officers U. S. Army reside in Missouri: Major Frank H. Larned, St. Dennis; Lieut.-Colonel Samuel B. Hayman, Longwood; Lieut.-Colonel F. O. Wyse, Pikesville, and Col. Pittsair Morrison, at Carondelet.

GENERAL JOSEPH E. JOHNSTON, of Virginia, paid a visit to New York during the past week.

LIEUT. HENRY WHITING, U. S. M. C., was married on Thursday, September 16, at Trinity Church, Buffalo, N. Y., to Miss Bessie Deshler, daughter of S. M. Welch, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

REAR ADMIRAL LAURENT JOSEPH LEJEUNE, of the French navy, who has been designated to represent France at the European naval demonstration, is an officer of much distinction and service—a commander of the Legion of Honor. He entered the navy in 1846, and has since served in almost every part of the world. During the Franco-German war he held several important commands.

THE following officers of the Army and Navy were reported in New York city during the past week: Rear Admiral Alexander Murray, U. S. N.; Brigadier General C. C. Augur, U. S. A.; Colonel T. J. Cram, U. S. A. (retired); Vice-Admiral R. C. Rowan, U. S. N.; Lieutenant Commander H. C. White, U. S. N.; Lieut.-Col. James W. Forsyth, 1st U. S. Cavalry; Lieut.-Comdr. Fred. Pearson, U. S. N.; Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A.

GENERAL BUSHROD R. JOHNSON died at his farm, at Brighton, Macoupin County, Illinois, Saturday, September 11. General Johnson was a graduate of the Military Academy, July 1, 1840, appointed 2d lieutenant of the 3d Infantry, served in the Florida war 1847-2, promoted lieutenant Feb. 9, 1844, and served in the war with Mexico, being present at Palo Alto, Resaca de la Palma, Monterey, and siege of Vera Cruz. He resigned Oct. 22, 1847, and became a professor in the Western Military Institute, Georgetown, Ky., from 1848 to 1855. He was superintendent and professor of civil engineering in the Military College of the University of Nashville from 1855 to 1861. At the outbreak of the Rebellion he joined the Confederacy and served with distinction, attaining the rank of major general. He participated in many important battles, such as Missionary Ridge, Shiloh and Chickamauga, and was one of those who finally surrendered at Fredricksburg. After the war he resumed his professorship in the Military Academy at Nashville.

LIEUT.-COL. LEVI C. BOOTES, Major Henry B. Judd, and Capt. Joseph K. Hyer, U. S. A., retired, reside in Wilmington, Delaware.

A GENERAL Meeting of the Military Service Institution of the United States will be held at Governor's Island, N. Y. H., on Saturday, September 18, 1880, at 8 p. m., together with an informal reception of the officers of the Army on duty with the rifle teams from the Divisions of the Atlantic, Missouri,

and Pacific. As full an attendance of members as practicable is requested. The *Henry Smith* will touch at Ft. Hamilton at 7 p. m., and at Ft. Wadsworth at 7.30 p. m. The *Atlantic* will leave the Battery at 7 and 8 p. m.

CAPTAIN CHARLES A. CURTIS, U. S. A., retired, who has been professor of military science at Norwich University, Northfield, Vt., since 1869, and president of the school since 1875, has accepted the position of commandant and professor of military science at Shattuck School, Faribault, Minn., and entered upon his duties Sept. 9.

COLONEL B. J. D. INWIN, Medical Department, U. S. Army, has relinquished the duties of acting medical director at Department Headquarters, St. Paul, Minn., and entered on duty at Fort Snelling, Minnesota.

Mrs. B. J. D. INWIN and family have returned from Augustus and the Saxon Switzerland to Dresden, Saxony, where her children have resumed their educational studies.

LIEUT. C. ST. J. CHUBB, 17th Infantry, writes an indignant letter, dated August 28, to the *Bismarck Tribune*, in which he brands as false certain statements to his prejudice sent to that paper by a correspondent who signs himself "Service Stripes." The lieutenant, who evidently has the best of it, denounces the anonymous writer as too cowardly to write over his own name.

COL. WM. HOFFMAN, of the retired list of the Army, resides at Rock Island, Ill.; Capt. Pythagoras E. Holcomb, at Green castle, Ill.; Capt. James Powell, at Peoria, Ill.; Capt. Wm. M. Kilgour and Capt. Wm. H. Merrell, at Sterling, Ill.; Capt. Edgar C. Bowen, at Ravenswood, Ill.; Col. Franklin D. Calender, at Honey Creek, Ill.; and Lieut.-Col. Thos. E. Maloy, at Austin, Ill.

THE statement we last week copied from one of the New York dailies, concerning the marriage of Master Halsey, of the Navy, is correct except as to the family of the young lady, which is not "that of the well known carriage maker," as was reported.

THE sixty-sixth anniversary of the battle of North Point was celebrated by the Association of Defenders of Baltimore at Druid Hill Park. The occasion was one of great interest.

CAPT. DAVID L. BRAINE, commanding the *Powhatan*, at Norfolk, Va., is at present on a visit to Washington.

Mrs. JOHN L. DAVIS, wife of Capt. Davis, U. S. Navy, and her daughter, Miss Katie, have returned to Washington from their summer visit to Altona, and have taken up their winter quarters at the Ebbitt House.

THE President and his party, including Gen. Sherman, spent Tuesday, Sept. 14th, in inspecting the fortifications and troops at Fort Point and the Presidio, San Francisco (where General McDowell has his headquarters), and in the evening attended the reunion of the Ohio Mexican Veterans. General Sherman was also present at the anniversary banquet of the Veterans.

COL. GEORGE STONEMAN, of the retired list, is at St. Gabriel Cal.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph Stewart and Capt. Wm. McCleave at Berkeley, Cal.; Major Wm. F. Edgar, at San Gregorio, Cal.; Major Thomas S. Dunn, at Santa Monica, Cal.; and Capt. Joel G. Trimble, at Santa Barbara, Cal.

TWENTY-FIVE veterans of the Mexican war celebrated, this week, the 33d anniversary of the capture of the City of Mexico, by an excursion to Coney Island. The *New York Times* says that "not one of them had forgotten the pronunciation of *mescal* or *aguardiente*. Col. William L. Tidball was in the chair, and Col. Chas. J. Murphy, the Marshal, kept the commissary and transportation departments in excellent order. Among those present were Comrades Leonard, Colligan, Sherwood, Cruger, Eckweiler, Seagrist, Mooney, Alexander, Clark, Meehan, Waters, Smith, Collins, Patterson, Laffin, and Rogers, each with a military prefix to his name. When the articles that the waiters announced as 'clam fritters' were put upon the dinner table, they looked so much like the familiar Mexican tortillas that one old veteran, imagining himself back in the land of the defunct *Moctezumas*, involuntarily walked to the window to see whether anybody had stolen his mule."

THE following officers were reported in Philadelphia, Pa., this week: Maj. H. G. Gibson, U. S. A.; Gen. R. C. Drum, U. S. A.; Cadet Midshipman J. S. Watters, U. S. N.; Maj. A. P. Morrow, U. S. A.; Lieut. Asa Walker, U. S. N.; Lieut. G. Barrett, Jr., U. S. A.; Passed Asst. Eng. E. Wells, U. S. N.; Asst. Paymaster J. R. Martin, U. S. N.; Lieut. H. K. Bailey, U. S. A.; Gen. B. Alvord, Col. W. H. French, Gen. J. M. Schofield, Col. Z. B. Tower, Col. Del. Floyd-Jones, Col. O. L. Shepard, and Maj. W. B. Lane, U. S. A.; Capt. T. W. Walker, U. S. A., and family; Gen. Iunia N. Palmer, U. S. A.; Gen. H. B. Clitz, U. S. A.; Gen. John M. Ouyler, U. S. A., and Col. A. Cady, U. S. A.

THE following officers were reported in San Francisco, Cal., last week: Maj. J. W. Powell, U. S. A., and wife, and Lieut. J. W. Summerhays, 8th Inf., and family, were at the Occidental; Lieut. G. G. Clay, U. S. N., arrived from Hong Kong in the steamer *City of Tokio*; Capt. Geo. W. Evans, 21st Inf., U. S. A.; Asst. Eng. J. P. S. Lawrence; Cadet Eng. F. W. Bartlett, and Paymaster B. B. Rodney, U. S. N.

CAPT. AND BREVET MAJ. JOHN EAGAN, 4th U. S. Artillery, who is commanding officer at Fort Point, is recovering from a severe attack of sciatic rheumatism.

On the 7th day of July, 1864, Thomas Claydon, a member of Co. K, 8th Michigan Infantry, serving at Petersburg, received about half of an exploded percussion cup in the centre of his left eye. It has just been successfully extracted, after a lapse of sixteen years. The sight of that eye was of course permanently destroyed at the time of the accident.

COL. A. P. BLUNT, captain and A. Q. M., and J. D. Stevenson, 8th Cavalry, were reported in St. Louis Sept. 14.

THE officers of the Marine Corps stationed at the Forts-

month Navy-yard gave a brilliant party on Saturday evening last. The arcade in front of the barracks was tastefully dressed with flags, and the grounds were hung with Chinese lanterns, the whole presenting a beautiful appearance.

We are sorry to learn of the death of First Lieut. Henry P. Walker, of the 17th Infantry, which occurred at Fort Pembina, Dakota. Lieut. Walker was a native of New York, from which State he was appointed to the Military Academy in 1869, graduating in 1874, and thereafter, as Second Lieut. of the 17th Infantry, serving at various frontier posts in Dakota. For about three months in 1876 he was acting aide-de-camp to Gen. Terry. He was promoted to be first lieutenant in August of 1878. His death was due to paralysis.

The court-martial at Gosport has acquitted Sergt. Wm. Marshman, who was accused of false marking at the butts during the recent meeting of the National Rifle Association at Wimbledon.

A Fort Snelling letter to the *Pioneer Press* enters a vigorous and ringing protest against the habit which some political orators have of classing Gen. Fitz John Porter with the enemy he fought. But in the excitement of a fierce canvass political orators have a superfluity of careless and reckless language to get rid of before election.

The *Bismarck Tribune* of September 11 reports that R. O. Adams, the convicted defaulter of the Deadwood Post-office, who escaped from custody, has been recaptured at Fort Snelly, Dakota, and that the commanding officer there has been ordered to hold him until further orders.

SIR DUNCAN MACDONALD, K. C. B., who retired from the Irish constabulary twenty-two years ago on the ground of ill-health, has already received £30,000 on account of pension. The gallant general, who recently completed his ninety-third year, is still in tolerable health.

CAPT. TIMOTHY W. KELLY, a well-known citizen of Buffalo, died in that city recently. During the Rebellion Capt. Kelly had command of a company in the 164th regiment, N. Y. S. V., attached to the "Corcoran Legion."

CAPT. AND BREVET LIEUT.-COL. WM. BUTLER BECK, 5th Artillery, has just sent a letter to the Hotel Lafayette, Philadelphia, from St. Augustine, asking the name of the occupant of room No. 319 on August 18, and inclosing a wash-list with the name of the hotel upon it. The list, together with a number of letters and other papers, had been picked up on the beach opposite St. Augustine, and probably belonged, he said, to a passenger on the lost steamer *Vera Cruz* or some other vessel which foundered during the cyclone which recently swept the coast of Florida. The clue at once led to the name of M. Valch, who, with his wife and child, took passage on the *Vera Cruz*.

SWAKING is supposed to have been especially invented for the relief of the overwrought feelings of military men and editors. The necessity for it in the case of the latter is sufficiently indicated by the transformation which the name of a gentleman well known to the Army undergoes in the columns of a paper before us, wherein he is referred to as "Adjutant Central Grum, who is now Acting Chief Signal Officer."

MAJOR WM. H. POWELL, captain 4th Infantry, has obtained leave of absence for twenty days for the purpose of taking his daughter Maud to school. Miss Powell is to take a full collegiate course at Highland Hall College (Prof. N. M. Butler, principal), on Lake Michigan, about twenty-five miles from Chicago.

COL. HORACE B. BURNHAM, Judge-Advocate, Dept. of the Platte, and Mrs. Burnham, are paying a short visit to their daughter and son-in-law, Lieut. and Mrs. Merriam, at Fort Fetterman.

A DESPATCH to the N. Y. *Tribune* says: "Major William B. Wetmore, of New York, is now mentioned as a promising candidate for the position of Chief Signal Officer. Major Wetmore has not applied for the position, but influential friends from New York will see the President immediately on his return in Mr. Wetmore's behalf. He is a graduate of West Point, and has served several years on the frontier with Gen. Miles and Gen. Pope. He resigned his commission several years ago. He is a man of wealth and high character." Major Wetmore gets this title from his service in the New York militia, his rank in the Army having been that of 2d lieutenant. He was graduated from the Military Academy, and appointed 2d lieutenant in the 2d Cavalry June 14, 1872. He was A. D. C. to Gen. Pope and acting A. D. C. to Gen. Miles. He was recommended for the brevets of 1st lieutenant and captain for his services in the action of Red River. He also distinguished himself in the attempt of the notorious Graham to rob the Paymaster, shooting Graham dead in a hand to hand encounter. He was absent during the last fifteen months of his service in the Army on a tour around the world. He resigned Dec. 1, 1876.

LIEUT.-COL. CANAL, of the French army, wishes to see a universal Republic. He so far forgot himself as to advocate his hobby in an order of the day to his regiment. General Farre has therefore suspended him for a year as a warning to others. As a Republic is in power, Canal evidently thought he was doing a great stroke of business.

GEN. FARRE has at length issued the order enforcing the execution of the law abolishing military chaplaincies. The French War Minister reminds officers and soldiers that they are prohibited from belonging to the mixed clerical and military clubs formed to advance Ultramontane principles: not, however, on religious, but on military grounds.

CAPT. ASHTON, formerly of the 14th Hussars, army of Great Britain, with Mrs. Ashton, are at present stopping at Fort Fetterman, having just returned from a fortnight's hunt in the Big Horn Mountains. The Captain was alone in his hunting most of the time, and succeeded in capturing

five bears, four elk, and three mountain sheep, and considers himself quite lucky in the variety of bear robes he obtained. From Fort Fetterman the Captain will visit Salt Lake, and proceeding thence to San Francisco, will return to England by the way of Japan, China, and India, where his former regiment is now stationed, and where he expects to enjoy some sport in lion and tiger hunting.

A CORRESPONDENT of the *San Antonio Express*, writing from Monterey, Mex., Aug. 19, says:

A description of the house in which Gen. Trevino and his bride are located, and some other matters, may be interesting to your readers. The house is elegantly and tastefully furnished, and has a spacious courtyard, lined with trees, flowers, and shrubbery. All the rooms are large and well ventilated. Stables and carriage house are attached. The house fronts south 138 feet, with a depth of 210 feet. It is one story and built on the side of a hill. The servants' quarters are entirely separate from the main building, and when the front door is locked all is closed. It is so constructed that its inhabitants can see what is going on in any part of it, especially in the servants' quarters. On the evening of the 8th, day of arrival, the band of the 2d Cavalry and the 29th Infantry serenaded the General and lady. The bands consolidated for the occasion, and numbered 42 pieces. The streets were crowded as long as the bands played. On Wednesday a ball was given at the Casino at Monterey in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, at which the wealth and beauty of the city were present. The music for the ball was by a string band, and during the intervals between the dances the 29th Infantry band played sweetly in the courtyard of the Casino. Dancing commenced at 10 p.m., and continued until 4 a.m., excepting the interval devoted to supper. The health of the bride and groom was drunk, and Senator Francisco Sada delivered a poem dedicated to the bride. Don Ignacio Galindo made a very neat speech. On Monday, the 16th inst., the ceremony of civil marriage took place in the salon of the General's house by Judge Melchior Villareal, with the necessary number of witnesses. Last night a ball was given at El Teatro del Progreso, in honor of Gen. Trevino and lady, by the governor and the civil and military dignitaries of the State and republic. The ball opened with a quadrille, Mrs. Trevino dancing with the Governor and the General with Miss Lola Marquin. The ladies were superbly dressed. The theatre was handsomely decorated, and the floor for dancing carpeted. About 5,000 lights, red, green, and white, illuminated the theatre and supper room. The carpet, a dark Brussels, was dotted with gold leaf, which had been sprinkled over it. The private boxes were filled. The view from the door was like peeping into fairyland. I am told that the attendance at this ball was greater than at any ball that has been given in this city for the last eight or ten years. In the dance about 150 couples occupied the floor. No hats were lost or exchanged. The supper and wines were excellent, and plenty for all. As a general one expenditure, a bar was open during the ball, free to all, where you could obtain anything you wished, from champagne down to mead. About 4 a.m. the music ceased, lights are put out, and the grand ball belongs to the past.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington Thursday, Sept. 16, for Indiana, to remain there, it is said, until after the State election.

MAJ. JAMES GILLETTE—formerly 15th Infantry, U. S. A.—was nominated for Congress by the Republican convention, first district Alabama, at Mobile, Sept. 14.

LIEUT. C. A. H. McCauley, 3d Cavalry, was elected a member of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at the annual meeting in Boston last week.

LIEUT. GEORGE A. WEBSTER, 4th Infantry, has just reported for duty at the Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa. A correspondent at Fort Sanders writes that the engagement is announced there of Lieut. Webster and Miss Mary Lane, daughter of Col. Lane of that post.

LIEUT. B. D. PRICE, 4th Infantry, has reached Fort Sanders, Wyoming, with his company, and taken station there. The post is to be congratulated upon this acquisition. Besides being one of the most genial officers in the Service, Lieut. Price enjoys the reputation of being the finest theatrical player in the Army. While on leave at Newport and playing with the Amateur Theatrical Club at that noted fashion resort, a well-known theatre manager of New York City, who witnessed the performance, subsequently called upon him at the hotel and made him an offer of more than three times his Army pay to resign and go upon the stage. The offer was declined.

A NAVAL Examining Board, composed of Medical Directors John S. Taylor, Albert L. Gihon, and Richard C. Dean, members, and James C. Dulin, Esq., Secretary, was convened at the Navy Department Sept. 16th, for the examination for promotion of Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales and Surgeon Newton L. Bates.

GEN. SHERMAN attended a ball in Monterey, Cal., Sept. 15, and the next morning made a speech in Colton Hall, when the School children sang "Marching through Georgia," the General joining heartily in the chorus.

The body of Franklin Steele, who died suddenly in Minneapolis, Minn., Thursday of last week, was interred on Thursday, Sept. 15, in Oak Hill Cemetery, near Washington. The pall-bearers were Admirals Poor, Stanley, and Almy, Dr. Maxwell, U. S. N., Dr. Norris, U. S. A., Col. McCauley, U. S. Marine Corps, Mr. J. J. Knox, Comptroller of the Currency, and Mr. Nile. Mr. Steele was regarded as the wealthiest man in Minnesota, being at one time owner of the Fort Snelling reservation and the entire site upon which the city of Minneapolis was built.

The garrison at Fort Sanders was agreeably entertained on Thursday evening of last week by the production of two pretty little plays, "The Jacobite," and "Sweethearts," by the Post Dramatic Association, which consists of officers and ladies of the garrison. The first play, "The Jacobite," was beautifully rendered by the actors in the handsomely rich costumes of the time of George II. Lieut. Price as the irrepressible John Duck, Lieut. Ducat as Sir Richard Wroughton, Lieut. Leyden as the Jacobite, Miss Fannie Flint as Lady Somerset, Miss Mary Flint as "Patty," and Mrs. Price as Widow Pottle, all showed proper and elegant conceptions of their respective roles, which, combined with an easy and graceful representation, made the play pass in a manner that would have gained any professional stage. In the second play, "Sweethearts," Col. Bailey's genius as stage manager was fully demonstrated. The changes and manipulation, as well as the scenery itself, would have been creditable in some of our presumptuous theatres. Mrs. Bailey and Lieut. Price as the wayward flirt and learned lover, and afterwards as old maid and rich India merchant, were deserving the praise due

undoubted genius. Mrs. Price and Lieut. Hardie as maid and gardener, rendered their characters in a highly creditable manner. Altogether the evening was one long to be pleasantly remembered by the audience.

CAPT. ALB. THOMPSON, U. S. A., retired, reside at Concord, and Capt. John D. Devin, U. S. A., retired, at Dover, N. H.

CHIEF CONSTRUCTOR JOHN W. EASEY visited the New York yard on Sept. 14, on business connected with the Bureau under his charge.

CAPT. JAMES E. JOUETT, commanding the naval station at Port Royal, is the possessor of a noble pack of imported fox-hounds, and drives away dull care by an occasional fifteen hours' chase on the fleetest of steeds, through the lowlands of South Carolina. Not less than two or three "bushes" is generally the result.

ASST. PAYMASTER H. R. SMITH, recently detached from the *Despatch*, passed through Washington, on Sept. 13, on route to his home in Bangor, Me.

The Secretary of the Navy left Washington on Sept. 16 for his home in Indiana, to remain until the middle of October. Commodore Wm. N. Jeffers, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, acts as Secretary during his absence.

PAYMASTER-GENERAL CUTLER is expected to return to Washington in the course of a week or ten days.

The Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, who is said to be an excellent shot on the wing, is contemplating a few days' sport soon in Culpepper County, Va.

REAR-ADMIRAL J. R. MULLANY, U. S. N., has returned from Bryn Mawr, Pa., to Philadelphia.

LIEUT. L. A. NESMITH, U. S. A., left Delaware Water Gap, Penn., this week, for New York City, where he is at present stopping.

1ST LIEUT. FRANK U. ROBINSON, Co. K, 2d Cavalry, upon being recently relieved from the command of Co. H, of this regiment, was presented by the enlisted men of his company with a beautiful meerschaum pipe and case, manufactured by Kaldenberg, of New York City. The presentation was accompanied by a finely engrossed letter, expressive of the respect and esteem mentioned by the company for Lieut. R.

GEN. EMORY UPTON and Lieut. M. R. S. Mackenzie, U. S. N., were among the visitors to Creedmoor this week.

ACCORDING to the *Vallejo Chronicle*, Major-General McDowell, commander of the Military Division of the Pacific, has procured leave of absence, for the sole purpose of going back to New York, where he has long maintained his legal residence, in order to vote next November.

GEN. JUDSON KILPATRICK was nominated by acclamation as the Republican candidate for Congress in 14th New Jersey district, which is regarded as a Democratic district. Ex-Secretary Robeson has been renominated in his district.

The *St. Louis Republican*, of Sept. 11th, gives an interesting account of a presentation on the evening of Sept. 10, of a handsome gold watch to Capt. F. B. McCoy, of Co. K, 1st regiment, N. G., of Missouri, on the occasion of his retirement from the regiment, having received an appointment as Lieutenant in the U. S. Army. In presenting the watch, Quartermaster-Sergt. Walters referred in flattering terms to Capt. McCoy's services. After the presentation there was an informal hop at the Company's armory.

The weakness of the Fargo (Dakota) *Argus* is for rhymed headlines in big type. Here is a sample from the number for September 1:

Old Probs is Dead, that Good Old Soul, His Like We Ne'er Shall Find,
He Used to Sign His Little Name, "Brig-Gen. Brevet Assigned."

A RECENT 6½ day go-as-you-please race in Chicago, in which a biped won the first prize, quadrupeds the second and third, a biped the fourth, and so on, reminds a writer in the *New York Times* that "in 1847 Gen. J. C. Fremont and two companions covered 800 miles across a roadless and mountainous country in 158 hours, only 100 of which were spent in the saddle. Of course, they had a frequent change of horses, those not under saddle being driven ahead and lassoed when wanted. This is perhaps the most remarkable horseback ride on authentic record," adds the writer.

MARSHAL MAZATINE has written to the *Paris Gaulois* from Madrid declaring that he has not been ill during his sojourn in Spain. He has been reported not only ill but dead there.

CAPTAIN and Bvt. Lieut.-Col. Garrick Mallory, U. S. A., has been assigned to an important revisory position, in Major Powell's new task of taking the census of the Indians, to begin Oct. 1. Col. Mallory will remain in Washington. His experience and skill as an expert in the matter of Indian enumeration are well known.

LONDON *Truth* says: "I desire to commend to the notice of the commander-in-chief the cruel and abominable conduct of Captain Hon. R. Lloyd Howard and Capt. H. H. Garrett, of the 16th Lancers, now stationed at Hilsa Barracks. These two choice specimens of the 'officer and gentleman,' on July 26, saw a cat, while driving to their quarters, with which a dog belonging to one of them was fighting. They stopped their trap and got down to enjoy the sport, and when the cat got the better of the struggle another dog was procured, and, after a fight of half an hour, when the cat had been nearly torn to pieces, it died. According to a witness, 'one dog had hold of it by the head and the other by the hindquarters, dragging it about the lane.' Capt. Howard, at the beginning, 'clapped his hands,' crying 'Go it,' while Capt. Garrett repeatedly set the dogs on, in spite of the remonstrances of a number of people who were looking on. The pair were subsequently summoned by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, but did not think proper to attend the court at Fareham, where the case was conclusively proved."

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM.

The iron-clad *Ajar*, Lt.-Comdr. Chas. F. Schmitz; *Catskill*, Lt. Jos. Marthon; *Lehigh*, Lieut.-Comdr. Geo. R. Durand; *Ma-hopac*, Lieut. Wm. W. Rhodes; *Manhattan*, Lieut.-Comdr. C. M. Anthony, are laid up at Brandon, Va.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns (p. s.), Commander John A. Howell. Arrived at Callao, July 5, from Chimbote, and was still in port when last heard from.

ALARM, torpedo boat (s. s.), Lieut. Robert M. G. Brown. New York.

ALASKA, 2d rate, 12 guns (p. s.), Capt. George Brown. En route to Samoan Islands.

ALEUT, 3d rate, (s. s.) 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. L. Huntington. Still at Yokohama, Japan, at last dates.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Commander Arthur R. Yates. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 30.

ASHUELOT, 3d rate, 6 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Mortimer L. Johnson. A letter from Chefoo, Aug. 3, to the New York Herald, says: "The *Ashuelot* arrived here yesterday. The flagship (the *Richmond*) had come in thirty-four hours previously, direct from Japan. To-morrow, the 4th of August, the two vessels conveying the Envoy and the Commissioners proceed to Tokyo, at the mouth of the Feiho River, whence the smaller steamer will proceed with them to Tientsin. From that point the Minister proposes to proceed without delay to the capital, there to present his credentials and to arrange preliminaries for the first meeting of the Treaty Convention." The Envoy mentioned in this letter is the new Minister to China, Mr. Angell, and the Commissioners are Messrs. Swift and Trescott, who are to negotiate a new emigration treaty with China.

COLORADO, 1st rate, 30 guns, Capt. Bancroft Gherardi. Receiving ship, New York.

CONSTITUTION, 3d rate, sails, 18 guns (s. s.), Captain Oscar F. Stanton. Arrived at Newport, Sept. 7, and left Sept. 16 for Lewes, Del., where she will make a short stay, and then go to Hampton Roads.

FORTUNE, 4th rate, 2 guns (s. s.), Pilot George Glass. Norfolk, Va. Is having her boilers repaired.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Joseph Fyffe. Receiving ship, Norfolk.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander James O'Kane. The steam sloop *Galena*, by a heroic effort, tore herself from the embrace of the Norfolk Navy-yard, on Friday, Sept. 10, and steamed to the farewell buoy. The workmen who have toiled on her for seven long years, lined the wharves, and shed tears as she passed from their gaze. 'Twas sad to think that no more "time" could be made upon that familiar object. A few mechanics, it is said, actually went in her, and will find something to be done until she clears the capes. She was not ready to go, but it became plain that a day must be set or she would probably never get off. The exquisitely delicate forethought of the authorities in sending the *Pouhatan*, "a campaign ship," to Norfolk a week previously, caused it to be hoped that the separation would be less painful than otherwise, and it is believed that it was. The *Galena* will be ready for inspection on Sept. 20.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 22 guns, Capt. Wm. P. McCann. Receiving ship, Mare Island.

INTREPID, torpedo boat, (s. s.), Lieut. Francis H. Delano. New York.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails 12 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Henry Glass. Sitka, Alaska.

KEARSARGE, 3d rate, 7 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Henry F. Pickens. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Sept. 3, from Norfolk, and will remain there for the present.

LAKAWANNA, 2d rate, 11 guns (p. s.), Capt. James H. Gillis. At Callao at last dates.

MARION, 3d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Francis M. Bunce. Arrived at Buenos Ayres, July 7.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns (s. s. lakes), Comdr. Albert Kautz. Buffalo.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 40 guns, Capt. Stephen B. Luce. Apprentice ship. Anchored off West 23d street, New York.

MONOCAST, 3d rate, 6 guns (n. s.), Comdr. Chas. S. Cotton. At Chefoo.

MONTAUK, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. George M. Book. Washington, D. C.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 3d rate, sails, 15 guns, Capt. James E. Jonett. Store ship, Port Royal.

NIPISO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. C. M. Schoonmaker. A cable message from Rear-Admiral Howell, dated Sept. 11, at Villefranche, reports the departure of this vessel for Constantinople, to strengthen the hands of Mr. Heap, Charge d'Affaires, in making the demand for the punishment of the murderers of Dr. Parsons, the American missionary.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns (p. s.), Lieut. Comdr. Thomas M. Gardner. Store ship. At Chimbote.

PALOS, 4th rate, 6 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut.-Comdr. James G. Green. At Shanghai, July 9, undergoing repairs.

PASSAIO, 4th rate, 2 guns, Comdr. Jas. D. Graham. Receiving ship, Washington.

PAWNEE, 3d rate, sails, (n. s.), Mate Jos. Reid. Hospital ship, Port Royal, S. C.

PENSACOLA, 2d rate, 22 guns (f. s. p. s.), Capt. B. B. Taylor. Arrived at Navy-yard, Mare Island.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander A. S. Crowninshield. Training ship. Left Gardiner's Bay, Sept. 13, on a cruise in Long Island Sound to Glen Cove, and arrived there on the evening of Sept. 14, and contemplated proceeding to New York about the 30th.

POWHATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns (n. s.), Capt. Daniel L. Braine. Arrived at the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Aug. 30.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Norman H. Farquhar. Sailed from Southampton for Villefranche Sept. 14. "I am just in receipt of a letter from the *Quinnebaug*," writes a correspondent, "dated Aug. 2, at Havre, France. It also gives an account of a race between the racing cutters of the *Quinnebaug* under the special training of Ensign Peacock, came out winner. This is the first time the *Trenton*'s crew have been beaten."

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. A. E. K. Benham. Due at Chefoo about Aug. 3.

SABATOGA, 3d rate, 13 guns, Comdr. Hobley D. Evans. Training ship. En route to the United States. Expected about October.

SHENANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns (f. s. s. s.), Capt. Robert F. R. Lewis. Was at Buenos Ayres, July 19.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Captain Henry Erben. N. Y. School ship. At Newport, R. I.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander W. T. Sampson. Arrived at Shanghai, July 8.

TALLAPOOSA, 4th rate, 2 howitzers (s. s.), Lieut. David G. McRitchie. Left Washington, Sept. 14, for a trip to the several yards and stations as far East as Portsmouth, N. H., and arrived at Norfolk Sept. 15. Left Norfolk, Sept. 16, for the North.

TICONDEROGA, 2d rate, 9 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Bartlett J. Cromwell. At Nagasaki. Expected at San Francisco early in November.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. s.), Capt. D. B. Harmony. Arrived at New York on Sept. 12, discharged powder at Ellis Island, and went up to the Navy-yard for some repairs to her cathedrals, etc.

TRENTON, 2d rate, 11 guns (f. s. e. s.), Captain Walter W. Queen. Was at Gibraltar, Sept. 4.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns (n. s.), Captain Richard W. Mendo. Arrived at Hampton Roads, Sept. 7.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. S. Livingston Breese. Receiving ship, Boston.

WACHUSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns (s. s.), Comdr. Byron Wilson. Still off coast of Peru.

WYANDOTT, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Conway H. Arnold. Washington.

WYOMING, 3d rate, 7 guns (e. s.), Comdr. Silas Casey. Reported at Leghorn, Aug. 27.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In accordance with our announcement of last week, the monitor *Miantonomoh*, reconstructed at Roach's ship-yard, at Chester, Pa., has been turned over to the Government and departed for the League Island Navy-yard, where she arrived on Sept. 10, and was moored on the Delaware river front—there not being enough water in the back channel for her.

A military hop was given by the enlisted men at the Marine Barracks at Mare Island, Friday evening, Sept. 10. The men now stopping at the barracks have, the *Vallejo Chronicle* informs us, "by their gentlemanly deportment made many friends in Vallejo."

MEDICAL INSPECTOR A. C. GORGAS has been appointed President, and Surg. William K. Van Rypen and Passed Asst. Surg. George P. Lumsden members, of a Board for the physical examination of candidates for admission to the Naval Academy as cadet midshipmen and cadet engineers.

CHANGES have been made in the Naval Academy Regulations to the effect that "the Academic Board shall be composed of the commandant of cadets and the heads of departments;" the commandant of cadets to preside at the meetings. In his absence the senior officer present presides; but the action of the Board and all its reports and returns must be made through the superintendent, and shall not take effect until approved by him.

The mental examination of the candidates for cadet engineers, which commenced Sept. 15, precedes the physical examination. This is to avoid a physical examination of so large a number. When the mental examination is concluded and the standing of the candidates reported, the first 25 will be examined physically, and, if necessary, enough of those following in order to make up 25 who are physically qualified.

The Court of Inquiry upon the origin of the fire at the rope walk, Boston Navy-yard, is likely to be in session some days.

The *Freda*, which was sent from the Mare Island Navy-yard to search for the missing people of the *Mathilde*, returned to the yard Sept. 11, twenty-four days from Mazatlan.

MAJOR GEO. DEANE, of the English army, who represents the *Anthracite* in this country, writes us as follows from the Fifth Avenue Hotel, New York, Sept. 14: "From the interest taken by many of your readers in the little steam yacht *Anthracite* while out here, you will be glad to hear that she arrived at Falmouth (England), at 7 o'clock this morning. All well. Twenty-three days from Philadelphia to Falmouth. She started with 25 tons of coal on board. What she had left on arrival I cannot say. She certainly could not have obtained any more on the way across. From the 25 tons must of course be deducted for the daily cooking for 12 men."

The *Vallejo Chronicle* of Sept. 8 states that an order has been issued by the Navy-yard authorities that none but naval officers and their wives shall be allowed to travel on the *Monterey*, unless by special order. The *Monterey* will go to San Francisco every Tuesday, leaving Vallejo by yard time and returning by San Francisco ferry time. Another order prevents any but officers and their chief clerks from traveling on the launch *Nellie*.

REAR-ADMIRAL BALCH, Superintendent of the Naval Academy, has just sent to the Board of County Commissioners of Anne Arundel County, Md., a communication in reference to the proposed Severn River bridge. He says: "That part of the Severn River where it is proposed to erect the bridge forms the most valuable basin for naval purposes which the harbor of Annapolis affords. Lying in front of the grounds of the Naval Academy, it has sufficient depth of water to float the largest vessels. Here also the naval cadets are drilled, and in the movements of the naval equipment it forms a most useful part of the precincts of the Naval Academy. The proposed bridge, if built, from Wagner street to Ferry Point, will bisect the basin and practically ruin it as an anchorage and as a bay for naval uses, and it may confidently be expected that with so great an obstruction across the tide current at a point where the velocity is small, the part of the river will decrease in depth by the deposit of silt." Admiral Balch says that while the bridge across the Severn at any point near the Naval Academy will be detrimental to its interests, Horse Shoe Point, or any other where the commissions can or may select, will be less objectionable than the one now named. The commissioners appointed a committee to confer with Admiral Balch in regard to the matter.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

SEPT. 11.—Medical Inspector Philip S. Wales and Surgeon Newton L. Bates, to examination for promotion on the 16th of September.

SEPT. 14.—Passed Assistant Engineer Henry T. Cleaver, to duty on the Experimental Board at New York.

SEPT. 15.—Commander Wm. S. Schley, as Inspector of the 2d Light-house District on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant Allen G. Paul, as assistant to Inspector of the 5th Light-house District.

Master Boynton Leach, to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

Assistant Engineer Walter Shewell, to special duty at the Delaware Iron Works on the 21st of September.

SEPT. 16.—Master Freeman H. Crosby, to the receiving ship Franklin on the 1st of October.

Commander Merrill Miller to command the *Yantic*, at Washington, on the 30th of September.

Lieutenant Wm. B. Newman and William Little, Master Francis E. Greene, Midshipmen S. McClain, Cadet Midshipmen Fitz A. Hinton, George R. French, Hugh Rodman and Horatio L. Fillegrown; Passed Assistant Surgeon P. Harvey, Assistant Paymaster Charles M. Ray, Passed Assistant Engineer Charles F. Nagle, Cadet

Engineers Wm. D. Weaver and Thomas W. Kinkaid, to the *Yantic* on the 30th of September.

SEPT. 17.—Commander G. W. Coffin, to the Naval Observatory on the 1st of October.

Lieutenant C. H. Stockton, to the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 1st of October.

Master O. W. Lowry, to the Naval Observatory.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 11.—Ensign John C. Colwell, from the Coast Survey Steamer *Gedney*, and placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 13.—Lieutenant Marcus B. Buford, from the Navy-yard, Washington, on the 16th of September, and ordered to the Pensacola on the 1st of October.

Assistant Engineer W. O. Chrisman has reported his return home, having been detached from the *Mousoocy*, Asiatic Station, on 30th of June last, and has been placed on waiting orders.

SEPT. 15.—Commander Sullivan D. Ames, from duty as Inspector of the 2d Light-house District on the 1st of October, and ordered to settle accounts.

Passed Assistant Surgeon John F. Bransford, from special duty in the Bureau of Medicine, and ordered to special duty connected with the Smithsonian Institute.

Assistant Engineer Horace E. Frick, from the *Alliance* on the 11th of August last, and placed on sick leave.

Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom, from special duty at Chester, Pa., on the 21st of September, and ordered to duty at the Naval Academy on the 30th of September.

SEPT. 16.—Lieutenant Joseph N. Hemphill, from the Naval Observatory, and ordered to the *Yantic* on the 30th of September.

Master Edmund B. Underwood, from the receiving ship Franklin, and ordered to the *Yantic* on the 30th of September.

Chief Engineer Walter D. Smith, from special duty connected with the *Yantic* on the 29th of September, and ordered to duty on board that vessel on the 30th of September.

Assistant Engineer Geo. H. T. Babbitt, from the Bureau of Steam Engineering, and ordered to the *Yantic* on the 30th of September.

Gunner Eugene Mack, from the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September, and ordered to the Naval Magazine at that place on the 1st of October.

Gunner Thomas B. Wilson, from the Naval Magazine at Portsmouth, N. H., on the 30th of September, and ordered to the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H. on the 1st of October.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Captain Samuel L. Breese, commanding the receiving ship *Wabash*, for thirty days from September 23.

To Commander Horace E. Mullan, attached to the Navy-yard, Norfolk, for two weeks from September 24.

To Lieutenant David G. McRitchie, commanding the *Tallapoosa*, for one month from the date of her arrival at the Navy-yard, Portsmouth, N. H.

To Lieutenant J. W. Hagenman, attached to the Navy-yard, League Island, for one month from September 16.

To Ensign C. B. T. Moore, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, during the month of October.

To Chief Engineer P. A. Reaick, attached to the receiving ship Franklin, during the month of October.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon S. W. Battle, attached to the Navy-yard, Pensacola, Fla., for one month from Sept. 20.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon M. D. Jones, attached to the Naval Academy for ten days from September 15.

To Passed Assistant Surgeon John L. Neilson, attached to the Naval Hospital, New York, for one month from September 15.

RESIGNED.

Midshipman Russel C. Paria, to take effect on the 1st of December next; detached from the training ship *Constitution* and granted leave until that date.

MARINE CORPS.

DETACHED.

SEPT. 15.—First Lieutenant H. C. Fisher, from the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., and ordered to command the Marine Guard of the receiving ship *Wabash*, at Boston, Mass.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Major Augustus S. Nicholson for two weeks from September 15.

THE CRUISE OF THE *FREDA*.—The Navy Department has received a despatch from Lieut. Isaac I. Yates, U. S. N., commanding U. S. schooner *Freda*, dated Mazatlan, Mexico, Aug. 18, giving an account of his voyage in search of the captain and crew of the wrecked *Mathilde*. The *Freda* went into commission at 9.45 A. M., July 2d, and left the Mare Island yard at noon same day. Reached Socorro Island at noon Aug. 12. Coasted along shore until 7 P. M., and then anchored in Cornwallis Bay, one and a half miles off shore on the S. W. side. At 6 A. M. Aug. 13, Midshipman Hiero Taylor, Mr. Steves (one of the crew of the *Mathilde*) and two men left to examine the beach. It being dangerous to land on account of the surf, and outlying rocks, they, after having pulled parallel to the beach for an hour or more, and not seeing any persons or signs of them, returned to the schooner. Got underway again at 8 A. M. and cruised along the rocky shore as near as outlying reefs and rocks would allow. Stood in to a small cove not marked on the charts, distant about six miles S. E. of Cape Middleton, the north point of the island. Again Midshipman Taylor volunteered with three of the men to go ashore, and succeeded by using the bals as a drag for the boat. At this place the surf was comparatively smooth. Mr. Taylor and his party having supplied themselves with water and food in case of finding any person, ascended the hills at an altitude of about 2,000 feet. In obedience to signal they returned, it being near dark (6.30 P. M.). Experienced great difficulty in making this ascent. Two of the men were almost exhausted.

This is mentioned to show the impossibility of the exhausted survivors of a shipwreck having ascended to the summit of the peak upon which had been seen what appeared to be smoke, and which may have come from a volcano. On the island were found many trees, shrubs, wild flowers, birds resembling wrens and brown thrush, and indications of water but no water. The most diligent search failed to discover any signs of life or indications of a landing having been made. The island is steep and its appearance most forbidding. Though the weather was fair the surf was very heavy, except where a landing was made. Except at Cornwallis Bay, where they anchored about a mile and a half from the beach, in 21 fathoms with sandy bottom, no soundings were obtained with 20 fathoms out, until within less than a mile from the shore. After being three days in sight of the island all parties, including Mr. Steves, being satisfied that no one was on shore, the *Freda* sailed for Mazatlan at 7 A. M. Aug. 13, arriving on the evening of Aug. 17. Lieut. Yates says: "It affords me great pleasure to testify to the zeal and ability displayed by both the officers and the crew since leaving the Navy-yard at Mare Island, California."

The yacht *Lancashire Witch*, which went to Socorro Island on the same errand, had the same experience. She also visited St. Bonifacio and Clarion Island, finding on the latter a dog left by the mate of the *Mathilde*, also the remains of a boat apparently new, but no new traces of human beings.

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We are gratified to learn that there is every probabili-
ty that Coaster Island will be obtained for use as a
training school for our seamen.

THE *Pioneer Press* of Sept. 5 publishes an interesting
letter from a correspondent at Fort A. Lincoln, Dakota,
in regard to education in the Army. He says: "I have
been for over a year and a half on duty as school teacher
at a post garrisoned by companies from three regiments
—cavalry and infantry—and I have experienced no
difficulty in bringing together a respectable number of
enlisted men, who not only could repeat the 'multiplica-
tion table,' but were fairly versed in the intricacies of
algebra and geometry, with here and there one
who had received a thorough education; while an ac-
tual canvass of the garrison showed less than two per
cent. who could neither read nor write."

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any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

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THE WEEK AT CREEDMOOR.

CREEDMOOR is the centre of attraction this week,
and we surrender much of our space to a report
of the shooting there, reserving comment until another
week. The Army teams have justified our prophecies,
and stand first, second, and third in the order of pre-
cedence among the five teams contending for the Hilton
shield, the Missouri team taking the lead. This victory
is a source of special gratification to the members of
that team, for they regard it as proof of the correctness
of the system they have developed, and which they have
rigidly followed, and followed it to victory. We give
here the scores of the various teams in this match during
the three years in which it has been shot, commencing
with 1878:

	New York.	Atlan- tic.	Mis- souri.	Paci- fic.	New Jersey.	Con- necticut.
1878.....	1044	903	863	—	861	803
1879.....	1043	1000	961	953	945	—
1880.....	—	1014	1023	1904	972	959

This year New York, which has carried off the
prize heretofore, dropped out, and Pennsylvania for the
first time sent a team, which made a score of 954. The
steady improvement in the shooting of the Army teams
will be observed, though their best score is still 20 and
21 points behind those of the New Yorkers in former
years. The failure of the New Yorkers to shoot is due
to what we cannot but regard as the parsimonious, not
to say discourteous, action of the State authorities in
refusing to assist in organizing a team, as they have done
heretofore. We can discover no good reason why it
should not have been done, and the complaint of their
singular course in this matter is universal among the
New Yorkers.

We have seen private letters in which an account is
given of a recent trial of the Hotchkiss revolving can-
non against a torpedo boat. The test was made by
Russian officers, and out of 139 rounds 42 direct hits
were made, besides hits from fragments of shells.
Holes two feet wide were made in the boat which sank
while being towed to shore. This gun attracted great
attention at the recent Cherbourg review, and the mili-
tary officers attached to the household of President
Grevy, together with others of the French Navy Com-
mission, have inspected the factory. The Hotchkiss
gun has also been tried in Austria. In some recent
trials by the maker an initial velocity of 425 metres was
obtained with a projectile of 1½ kilogram weight and
360 grains of powder (called C 2), fired in a gun of 58
millimeters bore. The powder used is like the new
French field cannon powder of large grain. During the
exhibition of the revolving cannon before the three
presidents at Cherbourg, one of the bystanders re-
marked, as the rapidity of its fire was shown, that "in
time of war there might be difficulty in providing the
cartridges." "True," said President Gambetta, "but
what prevents the carrying of a large quantity of pro-
jectiles instead of the useless baggage which loads down
the men without benefit."

SYSTEMS OF NAVAL EDUCATION.

PROFESSOR SOLEY's report on foreign systems of
naval education* contains a full, though succinct, ac-
count of the ideas and practice which prevail in
two of the oldest and most powerful navies in
the world, England and France, and also in two
of the newest, Germany and Italy, and in the dif-
ferences which exist in the four systems we think
the reader will be able to trace, not only the effect of
national education ideas, but even the limitations of
race proclivities. Further, and this is the consideration
which should have the greatest interest for Americans,
the principles which govern the naval schools are re-
flected in the morale and success of the respective ser-
vices. Let us glance at some of these characteristics.

The English system of education is one of those
mixtures which are in themselves proof that they have
grown by irregular increments from a small beginning,
and have not been established upon a plan fully rounded
in advance. The regular course of an English naval
officer's instruction is through the following steps: 1.
Cadet school at Dartmouth. 2. Service at sea as mid-
shipman. 3. Naval college at Greenwich, and 4. Gun-
nery ship *Excellent*. Torpedo instruction is given on
board the *Vernon*, but does not appear to be compulsory
upon any officer, while attendance at all the other in-
stitutions is a requisite to promotion.

The boys in the cadet school enter after an examina-
tion that "may fairly be called high for boys of this
age" (12 to 13½), says Prof. SOLEY. They are nomi-
nated by the Admiralty, and our readers will see from
these details that the character of the Navy personnel is
entirely within the control of the highest authorities, and
that the entering conditions are such as only boys of a
certain standard of breeding can satisfy. Arrived in
the cadet school two of the most striking peculiarities of
the English system are at once experienced. One is the
physical training of the cadet, which is encouraged not
only by gymnastic exercises, but also, and mainly, by
healthy out of door amusements. Boating seems to lead
the list, and includes fishing. Cricket and foot-ball are
as much enjoyed as in other English schools. "Sky-
larking" has a place and time (every evening if desired)
allotted to it. Swimming is compulsory. The Prince
of Wales sent two sons, one of them the presumptive
heir of the throne, to the cadet school, an act of
patronage which Prof. SOLEY attributes to the superior-
ity of the school "in all that goes to make character."
Further on we shall see that this is a unique characteristic
in European naval schools.

In respect to mental training the British system is
equally peculiar. In the cadet school the studies are
much too high for boys of the age mentioned, but a high
standard of proficiency is not required. On passing the
final examination four years and a half of sea service are
had, during which half yearly examinations are passed,
but as there is no progressive graduation of studies or
examinations, "it is confessed that midshipmen make
no advance in mental acquisition" during their sea ser-
vice. Indeed, the longer they stay the less they seem
to know, though changes introduced in 1873 and since
are improving this state of things. At length the middy
passes his final seamanship examination and becomes an
acting sub-lieutenant, with navigation and gunnery to
pass before he gets his full rank. For the first he goes
to the Royal Naval College at Greenwich. Here the
course seems to be mainly a repetition of the cadet
school course, which was too old for the boys, and must
be too young for the men, and, as SIR ASTLEY COOPER
KEY said, the candidates do not learn much, but they
make sure that they know what they had learned be-
fore.

Studying does not end with getting the lieutenant's
commission, but both as lieutenant, commander, and
captain the officer is expected to return whenever his
service afloat will permit to Greenwich, for a short course
in higher studies and the latest wrinkles of his profes-
sion. These are the two great characteristic principles
of the English system; first, thorough physical training
by sports that educate the judgment and help to form
the character; second, technical instruction by study and
practice in frequent alternations during the officer's
career up through the rank of captain. This is but a
very imperfect hint of the peculiar relations which the
Greenwich College bears to the Royal Navy. To under-
stand we must refer our readers to Prof. SOLEY's care-
ful expositions of its methods.

Very different is the French method. There instruc-
tion entirely precedes real service. The students in the
Naval School at Brest come largely from public schools
where their training has been strictly preparatory. They
remain two years, engaged in exceedingly well planned

* Report on Foreign Systems of Naval Education, by Professor
James Russell Soley, U. S. N.: Washington. Government Print-
ing Office. Senate Doc. No. 51, 46th Congress, 2d Session.

and thoroughly conducted studies which carry them further into mathematical subjects than the Englishmen get after several times that period. A third year in a practice ship completes their training in theory and practice. This is for line officers. The constructors come direct from taking honors at the Ecole Polytechnique and begin their technical work, with acquisitions that other men are sometimes glad to have when they leave off. But there is no coming back from cruising to study (except for the modern specialty of torpedo instruction), and Prof. SOLEY says that there is a decided need at present of facilities for higher education in special branches which officers may wish to follow from individual inclination. He says it is not unlikely that a higher college with some of the advantages offered by Greenwich may be established.

In matters of discipline, in hygiene, in the bent given to personal habits, in all that develops character, and in all that inculcates the *esprit* of the service, the French differ entirely from the English system. Prof. SOLEY speaks of the "colorless life, the close confinement, the constant supervision, and the absence of all that gives charm or variety to existence" in the French school as intolerable to an American or English boy. The fact is that national characteristics show themselves in these matters of discipline and household law even more than in the studies.

Germany derives her cadets mostly from graded public schools, and the entrance examination is severe. Practical instruction begins immediately by a six months' practice cruise without theoretical study. Then six months' study in the Naval School at Kiel, followed by promotion to midshipman. A month on the gunnery ship, and four months on the iron-clad squadron, are then succeeded by a two years' cruise around the world, in a midshipman's school ship, where theory is pursued as well as practice. Then another examination at Kiel followed by a peculiar test, which we believe prevails in the German army also. The successful midshipman is promoted to the grade of sub-lieutenant, subject to an election by the officers attached for the time being to the station at Kiel. If there is a majority of votes against the candidate his career is ended. If there is a minority the officers so voting are required to give their reasons in writing, and the report goes to the Emperor. Passing the election test, the sub-lieutenants return to the school for one more year of training in the higher branches. This ends their required course, but those who show zeal and ability may obtain a three years' course in the Naval Academy.

The German plan is evidently an effort to combine the well designed progressive instruction of the French system, with the alternation of practice and study of the English, and its results are said to be extremely promising, so far as the limited history of the German navy permits us to judge.

Italy has two schools, at Naples and Genoa, two years being passed in each. Lately another year has been added at Naples, making the full course five years. Annual practice cruises are made, four of three and a half months each and one of six months. Discipline is extremely exacting and minute, ranging from deprivation of dessert to thirty days' solitary confinement. Personal liberty is even more restricted than in France.

It is not surprising to find Prof. SOLEY admiring, as all observers of French system do admire it, the well chosen plan of instruction in France, and the equally thorough mode of class room work. The plan seems to be perfect so far as the development of theoretical knowledge goes. Its results have been excellent so far as the production of well considered ship models and the exhibition of activity, ingenuity and untrammelled acceptance of novelties are concerned, and all her rivals have acknowledged the prominence of France in these things both in past times and recently. But these things are not a navy, and if we are willing to believe history they are not even the most important thing in a navy. It is the *man* that fights, and his mental condition (rather than his theoretical accumulations), his experience of contest and of emergency, are the things that have controlled the results of battles in past times. Will they continue to do so now that armor has been strengthened to laugh at any but the mightiest guns, and guns have been strengthened to crush everything but the thickest armor? The English evidently think they will, and that personal character will tell in naval battles behind iron bulwarks as it did when they were unknown. With all its improvements in offensive and defensive construction, it has built up the cadet school on board the *Britannia* since 1857.

The essence of the continental systems is to prepare the officer for his work by a thorough course of study combined with practice cruises. This preparatory work is arranged in a continuous developing series, and when it is ended the teacher can justly say, here is a finished

officer. The essence of the English system is to avoid this steady progressive instruction, to delay the officer's development in theory, and spread his instruction over a considerable portion of his official career. This system may not be the best, but at all events there is a recognizable purpose in it.

One thing is very plain from Prof. SOLEY's review. The European nations do not recognize any one method as best, but all aim to give the training a national character. To English ideas the school ships of other navies would seem very like slave pens, and probably not one of the other powers would venture to give its cadets an English boy's freedom. In combining the excellencies of other systems and at the same time giving a strong national flavor to the compound the Germans seem to be very successful.

We need hardly pause to speak words of commendation of Prof. SOLEY's report. The strong interest which the reader maintains from the beginning to the end is evidence enough of the intelligent comprehension with which these peculiar characteristic examples of national tendencies have been viewed. He presents the strong points of the four systems with a directness that is partly due to a clear and tentative style, and partly to the appreciative judgment which observed them.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE RIFLE.

THE interesting paper of Captain James, read before the English United Service Institution, proposes two changes in the armament of British Infantry which will at least provoke discussion, viz., to reduce the calibre of the rifle to .38, using 100 grains of powder with a projectile of 380 grains, and to adopt a cartridge of the Berdan or American type, instead of the Boxer. Both theoretically and mechanically the Boxer is a discredit to the British War Office, and its long retention as service ammunition argues badly for the Ordnance people in more ways than one. More than one good arm at a competitive trial has come to grief through the clumsy unfitness of this abominable cartridge, or has refused to enter a trial in which its use must be an imperative condition. The Gatling, which never fails with American ammunition, as it is made for it, at Bridgeport, New Haven, or Lowell, in the Afghan campaign almost lost its prestige under the management of East Indian artillery and the infliction of Boxer wrapped shells. That this gun acquitted itself with such destructive effect against the Zulus was due to its being fed with improved ammunition and fired by drilled squads of men-of-war men. If the growing protest of experienced officers of both services has its due effect, the English army will realize a most valuable advantage in the banishment of the Boxer.

With regard to Captain James's recommendation of a change of calibre so radical, we have our doubts as to its soundness. The assumption that a flatter trajectory and consequently greater range may be secured by the reduction of the bullet's diameter and weight, is well enough; but is a greater range than 3,000 or even 2,500 or 2,000 yards—at which the Peabody-Martini made such havoc in the Russian ranks—to be desired at the cost of the efficiency of the service arm in other respects? No trial that we are aware of has determined the average results to be obtained from such extraordinary proportions of powder and projectile, the smallest calibre of military arm now in use being the .42 Russian and French. Probably no more honest or exhaustive trial of calibres and charges were ever had than that of the U. S. Commission at Springfield, in 1873, which resulted in the alteration of our regular arm from .50 to .45. When this trial was had military men did not entertain the possibility of infantry fighting at the astonishing distances developed in the Russo-Turkish campaign, the range of volley-firing not being supposed to much exceed 600 yards. The Martini-Henry, with its charge of .86 grains of powder and 484 grains of bullet, had just been adopted by England, though, probably, with little prescience of its since discovered efficiency. In the trials for trajectory at Springfield the arms finally tested were the Martini-Henry, .45; the Russian Berdan, .42 (80 grains powder, 375 grains lead), a Springfield rifle of .45 calibre, with the subsequently adopted charge of 70 grains of powder and 405 lead, and a Springfield of .40 calibre, charge of 65 grains of powder and 350 of lead. The greatest range at which firing could be had was 1,050 yards. The tests showed the .40 cal. Springfield to have the flattest trajectory, next the Martini up to 750 yards (owing to its great powder charge); after which its angle of arrival, determining the danger space, was more immediate than the U. S. .45, which followed it, and, fourth, the Russian Berdan. To offset its superior trajectory, however, the mean absolute deviation on the target of the .40 calibre, carrying its light weight bullet, was 49 inches, while the United States .45 was but 35.2 inches, and the Martini, with its large excess of

lead, 83.7 inches. In penetration, also, the .40 calibre was relatively inferior.

The above are the tests and results most nearly approximate to the conditions of Capt. James's theory that we are cognizant of, and if they show anything it is that a flat trajectory may be secured, with a light projectile, at the sacrifice of precision and effective impact, though as to this last, it is to be remembered that the argument of Capt. James assumes that the most effective weapon is one which is made to wound and not to kill. In this connection it is noticeable that the improved Remington Creedmoor rifle of .44 calibre, which has achieved the best results at 15 consecutive 1,000 yds shots, while it carries a powder charge of 100 grains, carries, also, a bullet of 530 grains. Of course, this will entertain the idea of military service cartridges of such a weight; we cite the fact as indicating the policy of the best gunsmiths and marksmen in providing heavy projectiles for close long-range shooting. Capt. James's idea of enabling a soldier to carry a greater number of cartridges by lessening their individual weight, is sensible; experience, not yet had, we suspect, will, however, have to determine the practical expediency of the conditions he lays down.

It will be of interest to the Army in general, and especially to those stationed on the frontier, to learn that Gen. Hatch's administration of Indian affairs has been fully investigated and officially reported upon. The so-called mass meeting at Silver City, New Mexico, was found to have consisted simply of some of the personal enemies of the District Commander, who, disappointed in not obtaining the Government contracts of S. W. New Mexico at exorbitant and extortionate rates, took an opportunity to vent their spite and malice by drawing up a series of resolutions, false in their accusations and defamatory of both the General and the troops under his command. Copies thereof was sent to the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army, and in order to still better accomplish their designs, every prominent paper throughout the country was supplied with a copy with a request for insertion, which, in some cases, was paid for.

Although Gen. Sherman has never failed to express the most perfect confidence in Gen. Hatch's ability, the President deemed it advisable to send to New Mexico a special inspector to investigate Gen. Hatch's administration of Indian affairs throughout both New Mexico and Colorado, and the causes of the reported general alarm of the citizens of the territory.

The inspector has just returned to Washington and made his report. He found the true condition of affairs the exact reverse of what was asserted—that the "resolutions" published in the press were base fabrications and false *in toto*—and denounces their authors in unmeasured terms, closing his report with the highest compliments and praise for both Gen. Hatch and the troops of his command, which he reported to be at that time inadequate to properly guard the hundreds of miles of territory subject to the predatory incursions of the Apaches.

We hope that the next Congress may see fit to elevate in position and pay the hospital stewards of the Army. From accounts that reach us from time to time, and from personal observation, we believe that they do not have the standing which they should. At many of our posts the hospital stewards act as apothecaries, and the lives of all under medical treatment are often at their mercy. In civil life regulations have been made requiring drug clerks to fill certain conditions, and why not in the Army? If grave responsibilities are placed upon men they should be paid correspondingly; otherwise the standard cannot be maintained, and great harm may result.

THE *Militär-Wochenblatt* of Aug. 7 says of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution*: "We have received from the publishers, W. C. and F. P. Church, of New York, the second quarterly number of the *Journal of the Military Service Institution of the United States*, whose first appearance was noticed in No. 105 of the *Militär-Wochenblatt*, Dec. 28, 1879. This number is presented in admirable form, with firm paper, large, clear type, and includes pages 129 to 285 of the first volume of the new journal. The fine exterior is in keeping with the excellence of its contents, which are distinguished for variety, and the greater part of which are of no slight interest to foreign officers, as well as those of the Army of the United States. Gen. Sherman expresses his opinions upon military law (*Militär Rechtspflege*), and speaks very decidedly in favor of a special military jurisdiction; he says 'an army is a collection of armed men, obliged to obey one man.' (Here follows a quotation from Gen. Sherman's article.) After ending the quotation the *Wochenblatt* goes on to say: 'Truly these words should not fall unheeded on this side of the Atlantic. Farther on the magazine contains an essay upon 'Strategos,' the American Kriegsspiel, by its author, Lieut. Totten; information about the torpedo school at Willet's Point by Gen. Abbot, of the Engineer Corps; communications on the subjects of artillery and fortification in China, Japan, and Persia, by Major Sanger, all worthy of recognition."

THE REASON WHY.

We make the extract which follows from the interesting article on the Afghanistan War, which we referred to last week, as contributed by Philip Reade, of the 3d Infantry, to the *Leavenworth Times*:

I venture to point out one cause of this annihilation of a brigade of British and native troops by Ayoub Khan.

The total number of British troops in India is 66,220 men, distributed in three presidencies.

Each regiment of infantry aggregate 919 officers and men. Total commissioned to a regiment is 33.

The native infantry force in the three presidencies is 102,197.

These are the forces wherewith the subjugation of the Afghans is to be effected. The English govern the 200,000,000 of India. The population of Afghanistan is from 6,000,000 to 20,000,000. There are no railroads in the latter country. The cost of transporting soldiers is great. The impediments allowed to a regiment, company and individual officer, is something alarming. Every officer is accompanied, on the march, by numerous servants and horses, and carries along his tents, chests, trunks, bedsteads, tables, washstands, chairs, and—invariably—his bath tub! Each regiment has its canteen, library, recreation appliances. The "canteen" is the bar room of the regiment. The government provides the soldier with rum, wine and beer, and sells the same to him at the rate of three cents a dram for rum and nine cents a quart for beer. When a regiment moves, the government transports, without charge, the canteen, library, gymnasium, theatre, mess utensils and supplies, in addition to what we would term the hospital, the quartermaster, clothing, camp and garrison and ordnance stores. The transport train of vehicles and beasts of burden, and human bearers of burden, and which is owned, authorized and paid for by the government, is something enormous.

The government only transports a given allowance of baggage. If officers and soldiers exceed this amount they are allowed to hire their own transportation, and are authorized to call upon the civil officers of the local government at fixed rates for carts, camels, etc. Arrangements are annually made with chowdries, or contractors, for the transport of superfluous baggage.

The native soldiers provide their own rations and clothing. To every regiment is attached a magnified sutler's establishment, a native village, called a bazaar, in which are to be found tailors, shoemakers, grocers, grain dealers, dry goods merchants and tradesmen of every description. The inhabitants are registered, are amenable to the articles of war and trial by court-martial. No man can withdraw without a regular discharge. The chowdry, or headman, keeps constantly on hand articles of necessity and luxury for sale to the native soldiers. The latter are paid, enlisted men, from \$3.40 to \$9.50 per month; native officers are paid from \$15 to \$62.50 per month.

When the regiment moves, the bazaar follows it with all kinds of transportation, and on the arrival of the men in camp immediately provides the food and other articles required.

The horde of camp followers—barnacles to troops—also includes forty-five non-combatants, supernumeraries allowed each regiment, consisting of hospital stewards, attendants, water carriers, cooks, sweepers, schoolmasters, tent-pitchers, laborers, clerks, weighmen and scavengers.

Can the reader imagine such a caravansary accompanying troops on the march, the dawdling swarms of native non-combatants, the menagerie of camels, buffalo, ox, the horse, the mule, the donkey, the elephant, each with its pack? Fancy a Sheridan, a Miles, a Mackenzie allowing his command in an enemy's country to be littered up with unlimited transport, officers and soldiers carrying an unlimited supply of baggage, including bath tubs and theatrical properties, with camp followers in the proportion of five to one, the column resembling—as Gen. Upton aptly phrases it—"a nation emigrating, guarded by its troops." Afghanistan is four hundred and sixty miles square. Candahar was besieged July 28; those lines are penned August 28: the relief forces have not yet reached Candahar! Herein, I respectfully submit, is found one explanation of delay, of disaster, and suggestively, a solution of the query as to why English officers are awarded extraordinary decorations and rank for the passage of the Kaihar, the Kurram, the Karkatcha, the Pailwar, the Bolan, and other mountain passes.

THE DEATH OF GEN. TORBERT.—The Committee of the Army and Navy Club—consisting of Gen. Lloyd Aspinwall, Hon. John Bryan, Col. Charles L. Wilson, Major Wm. Dickinson, Capt. John S. Wharton, Col. Edward Gebhard, Col. Charles Treichel, and Col. C. H. Hatch—appointed to give expression to the grief of the club for the loss of their beloved comrade and friend, Maj. Gen. Alfred T. A. Torbert, have submitted the following, which has been adopted by the Board of Managers:

Whereas, The death of Major General Alfred T. A. Torbert was announced to the "Army and Navy Club," at a meeting of its managers, September 7, 1880, at the city of New York; it was

Resolved, That the members of this club unite in expressing their deep sorrow at the death of Major General Torbert, and recognize his gallant and meritorious services in the field, and the great ability displayed in the discharge of his various civil duties;

Resolved, That we lament his loss as a citizen, as a gallant soldier, as a distinguished officer of the civil service, as a comrade and friend;

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be entered on the minutes of this club, and be transmitted to the family of the deceased.

The Army and Navy Club have appointed a committee to receive the body of Gen. Torbert, which is expected here on Tuesday; and Capt. Wharton, of Gen. Hancock's Staff, with Col. C. L. Wilson and C. Treichel, who were the groomsmen at the wedding of Gen. Torbert, were appointed a special committee to attend to the details of the funeral. The body will be in state in the Governor's Room of the City Hall, on Wednesday morning, the 9th inst., N. G. S. N. Y., will act as a funeral escort, marching to Trinity Church. The remains will then be taken to Jersey City, where they will be received by the 4th New Jersey regiment. A special

train will take the body to Philadelphia. From that city a Pennsylvania regiment will accompany the remains to Milford, Del., where the interment will take place. The pallbearers will be: Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. Wm. B. Franklin, Gen. W. F. Smith, Gen. Alexander Shaler, Gen. Alexander S. Webb, Gen. John B. McIntosh, Gen. James B. Fry, and Gen. Judson Kilpatrick.

WHIPPING IN ARMY SCHOOLS.

COLUMBUS BKS, O., Sept. 5, 1880.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

SIR: In your last issue a post school-teacher is reported as wishing a uniform whipping rule adopted in post schools.

Since January, 1873, I have almost continuously taught post and public schools, and in all that time have only applied the rod in four cases of rebellious conduct on part of large boys. And after thinking the matter over, I am convinced that I might even then have dispensed with that sort of punishment.

Yet my schools, by the testimony of commanding officers and public school superintendents, have always been orderly and in the main studious.

Firmness at the opening of a school, scrupulous punctuality, and gentlemanly habits, untiring patience, proper enthusiasm for the noble profession of teaching (and not simply for the extra duty pay), and gentleness towards youth, will enable the teacher to keep a proper control over his classes, without recourse to obsolete and unreasonable punishments. Should a pupil be found too wayward a respectful notification to his parents nearly always evokes a due application of chastisement.

So I have found it, in teaching from Alaska to New Mexico, in seven different schools.

If any order is needed at all it should be to forbid all whipping in post schools, unless in each special case ordered by the commanding officer or superintendent of the school, and then in their presence.

NORTHERN LIGHT.

THE LOSS OF THE VERA CRUZ.

A LIEUTENANT-COMMANDER IN THE NAVY ATTRIBUTES THE DISASTER TO BAD CONSTRUCTION.

To the Editor of the Evening Post:

As a seafaring man I desire to utter a protest against the findings in the various newspapers for Sunday and Monday mornings, editorially expressed, on the subject of the management of the *City of Vera Cruz*. The loss seems to be considered as one of those fatal events which no human foresight could prevent; it was the result of a fearful storm, before which anything built by human hands must have gone down.

Knowing well the class of ship which the *City of Vera Cruz* represents, I have no hesitation in saying that the cause of the loss was unseaworthiness; in other words, she was not fit for such a service. There is no sign that the storm was more severe than those which are yearly met in those latitudes; if it had been of such severity as has been described not a soul could have lived fifteen minutes after the foundering of the steamship; the consciousness would have been instantly beaten out of human beings by the sea and flying scud. The entire account goes to show that the ship was lost because she was filled with water by the seas which swept her decks and entered from above. Now, every vessel which goes to sea must expect to meet heavy seas, and her build and condition should be such as to prevent the water getting below. There appears to have been nothing whatever to prevent the water entering the ship in case a sea was shipped. The result was inevitable; the fires were put out, the screw ceased to turn; there was in all probability not a stitch of storm canvas fast for such an emergency, and the ship naturally fell off into the trough of the sea and was at the mercy of the waves. The gale of wind does not blow in which a strong, well found, well handled ship, with plenty of sea room, can be lost.

The same defects of construction may be found in almost all the steamships built in our country; they are all, with very few exceptions, unsafe, because they have insufficient protection on the upper decks from heavy seas; the spar deck cabins, with large doors and windows, are but as pasteboard before heavy waves. As long as the ship can be kept head to the sea, or with the sea on the bow, she is safe, but the instant she falls off she is sure to be swept in such a gale as this in question by hundreds of tons of water, and if the hatches are not securely battened down, or if the protections to the other openings on deck are battered in, her position becomes one of very great peril. It is a great shame to us that such things as these can be, but so long as we have such a system of steamboat inspection as that of late years, so long shall we have to mourn this reckless waste of human life. We have had enough events of this kind this summer to teach most nations a lesson, but judging from past experience, it is vain to hope that we shall learn it. New York.

STATEN ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1880.

A STORY of unusual good fortune in the midst of disaster is that of the steamship *American*, bound from Southampton to the Cape of Good Hope, which foundered on April 23 close to the equator, after breaking her main shaft. Three of her boats, with fifty-four persons, were picked up by the steamer *Congo*, and landed at Madeira on the 8th of May. Three others were found on the 24th of April by an American vessel, and the passengers were transferred to the steamer *Coanza* on the same day and landed at Grand Bassa. They experienced shipwreck a second time on their way to Grand Canary, and one passenger was drowned. Another of the boats was subsequently picked up by the steamer *Amersfoort*, which landed those who were in it at Madeira on the 28th of May. The last boat was picked up by a Portuguese brig and landed at Loanda on the 21st of July. The cause of this remarkable success is explained by the perfect discipline on the ship. The passengers were told that they must abandon their luggage, but that they might bring one change of clothes on their arms. The orders were willingly obeyed, the boats were filled one by one, lowered without accident, and they remained by the ship until she went down. The captain was the last man to leave her, and he made the round of the vessel before coming down the ladder, to satisfy himself that not a soul had been left behind.

THE FALL MEETING AT CREEDMOOR.

The eighth annual fall meeting of the National Rifle Association of America was commenced at Creedmoor, Tuesday, Sept. 14, under most favorable auspices, the day being a perfect one for out-door enjoyment. The range was in holiday trim, its perfectly cut lawn, dotted with the white tents of the visiting teams, delighting the eye, as the visitor entered the gates, while the numerous flags and guidons, the white faces of the targets, and moving panorama of color in the uniforms of the troops, was a sight not soon to be forgotten. The camp was astir early, the weather of the previous night, with its storm of wind and rain, not being conducive to late slumbers, and the reveille of the drum and fife was not needed to turn out the cold and hungry soldiers. The hotels were quickly invaded, and though the landlords had considered themselves amply provided for all the wants of an ordinary breakfast, they were soon reminded that out-door life increases the appetite, while the rapid disappearance of steaks, ham, eggs, etc., made them stand aghast, and hope that either the gun for the first match would fire, or that the morning train would arrive. This train did arrive, but with it came a relay of hungry riflemen, starting from New York and Brooklyn without breakfast, and little dreaming of the numbers and appetites on the grounds. There was a flurry, quickly settled, however, by the serving up of the contents of the hampers on the baggage car, so that when the first gun was fired, 9 A. M., happy faces met one on every hand, and the only wish was that the shooting might be as good as the breakfast. The officers of the meeting were on the grounds early, the target assignments were made, scores and markers at their posts, and a few minutes past 9 o'clock the rifles were sending in their leaden messengers, while the anxious eyes of the marksmen were noting the answers sent back by the discs. At the opening of the first match of the meeting there was fully one thousand riflemen and friends of teams on the ground, increased as the 9 and 10 A. M. trains arrived, and when at 11 A. M. the meeting was in full running order, it is safe to say that there was nearly two thousand persons on the range, and perhaps the largest number ever attending the opening of a fall meeting of this Association.

JUDD MATCH—SHORT RANGE MATCH.

The meeting was commenced with the "Judd" match, offered annually, under resolution of Board of Directors, N. R. A., to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the Association was enabled to obtain its range. Open to all comers. Weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven. 1st prize—Cash, offered by Major James H. Jones, \$50. 2d—A Life Membership, N. R. A., (transferable under the rules); value, \$25; and cash, \$15—\$40. 3d—A Sharps Military Rifle, model of 1873, offered by Sharps Rifle Co., Bridgeport, Conn., value, \$22.50, and thirty-two other prizes, varying in value from \$18 to \$1. In this contest there were 265 entries, a greater number than ever before recorded in this match, while the shooting, though not fully up to that of last year, was magnificent, considering the weather. The light was but fair, the sun occasionally peeping from between the heavy grey clouds, causing shadows; the atmosphere was somewhat raw to the men awaiting their turn to shoot, while the wind was blustering from about XI o'clock, and so strong that the men found considerable trouble in holding on. The very best marksmen in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Connecticut, and the three divisions of the Army were competitors in this match, and from first to last the rivalry was very strong. Every target on this range was in use during this contest, and as the time allowed was limited, very little delay was had in the practice. The wind was, however, against the men, and many who had on previous years shot into good places, were on this occasion shut out on account of inners or outers in their scores. The match closed with J. L. Paulding, 12th New York, and H. Weisman, 1st U. S. Cavalry, tie on 31, but on the shoot off Paulding was the victor. The following are the prize winners in the match:

J. L. Paulding, 12th N. Y.	5	5	4	4	4	5	31
H. Weisman, 1st U. S. Cav.	5	5	4	4	4	5	31
E. W. Whitlock, 2d Conn.	5	5	4	4	4	5	31
J. Rosa, 12th N. Y.	4	5	4	4	4	5	31
J. Larned, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	5	4	4	4	4	5	31
D. H. Ogden, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	4	5	4	4	4	5	30
W. Ennis, 4th U. S. Art.	4	5	4	4	4	5	30
R. T. Hare, Springfield, R. C.	4	5	4	4	4	5	30
F. R. Bull, Springfield, R. C.	4	5	4	4	4	5	30
O. A. Mandeville, 9th Sep. Co., N. Y.	5	5	4	4	4	4	30
J. Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cav.	3	4	4	4	5	5	30
J. E. Stetson, I. R. P., Conn.	4	3	5	4	5	5	30
J. N. Lane, 2d Conn.	5	3	4	4	5	4	30
M. J. Reineck	4	5	5	4	3	4	30
J. Morrow, 21st N. Y.	5	5	4	5	3	3	30
J. H. Schlack, N. R. A.	4	4	4	4	4	5	29
C. Van Orden, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	4	4	4	4	4	5	29
N. O. Donnell, N. Y. Rifle Club.	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
F. E. Pressler, 21st U. S. Inf.	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
W. Driscoll, 21st U. S. Inf.	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
T. J. Clay, 10th U. S. Inf.	4	4	4	4	4	4	29
M. J. Blakeley, 51st N. Y.	5	4	4	4	4	4	29
O. A. Morris, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	4	4	4	5	3	5	29
J. F. Cranston, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	4	4	5	3	4	5	29
W. Reeker, U. S. Engrs.	3	5	4	4	4	5	29
S. A. Day, 5th U. S. Art.	4	4	5	4	3	4	29
B. G. Post, 48th New York	4	4	4	4	4	3	29
H. G. Walcott, 21st N. Y.	5	4	4	4	4	3	29
E. Stending, 17th N. Y.	5	5	4	4	4	3	29
E. S. Browe, 14th N. Y.	3	4	4	5	3	5	29
G. W. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Cav.	3	4	5	4	4	3	29
I. B. Denman, 1st N. Y.	4	2	5	4	5	4	29
W. Van York, 4th Conn.	5	5	4	4	4	2	29
	4	4	4	4	4	2	28
	4	4	4	4	4	2	28

The second contest of the day was the short range match, open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distance, 200 yards; rounds, seven; position, standing. 1st prize—A Remington Creedmoor Rifle, offered by Messrs. E. Remington and Sons,

283 Broadway, N. Y.; value (wholesale price), \$80. 2d—A Life Membership N. R. A. (transferable under the rules), value \$25, and cash, \$15—\$40. 3d—A Sharps Military Rifle, model of 1878, offered by Sharps Rifle Company, Bridgeport, Conn., value \$22.50, and twenty-seven other prizes valued at \$17 to \$1. This was essentially a match with the globe and peer, hoping that as in previous years they would secure the honors. There were 107 competitors in the contest, the weather conditions being practically the same as in the Judd match the wind, however, being a trifle milder in force. The shooting was very strong, and on the general average superior to the work in the previous contest, yet the military men again out-shot the small boys, and Van Orden, of the 20th Sep. Co., N. Y., and Ross, of Gatling Battery E, N. Y., won the two first prizes, while of the thirty prize winners twenty-two were members of the military teams and shot with military guns, as follows:

O. Van Orden, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	4 5 4 5 5 5 5-33
M. P. Ross, Gatling Battery E, N. Y.	5 4 4 4 4 4 5-32
F. J. Rabbeth, Providence	4 5 4 4 4 5-31
W. M. Farrow, Empire Club	4 4 4 4 4 5-31
J. Larned, 20th Sep. Co.	4 4 5 4 4 5-31
A. H. Cobb, Empire Club	4 4 4 4 4 5-31
J. Pitcher, 1st U. S. Cavalry	4 4 5 4 4 4-31
C. W. Hinman	4 4 4 4 4 5-30
J. L. Paulding, 12th N. Y.	4 4 4 5 4 4-30
H. Nichols, 51st N. Y.	4 4 4 5 4 4-30
P. Ward, 21st N. Y.	4 4 5 4 4 4-30
D. H. Baker, 8th U. S. Cavalry	4 4 5 4 4 4-30
J. F. Cranston, 20th Sep. Co., N. Y.	3 5 4 5 4 4-30
J. C. Mallory, U. S. Engineers	5 4 5 4 3 4-30
G. S. Case, 23d N. Y.	5 5 5 3 4 4-30
J. F. Folley	5 4 5 3 4 4-30
C. A. Clenning, 48th N. Y.	5 5 5 3 3 4-30
E. T. Brown, 5th U. S. Artillery	4 4 4 4 4 5-29
A. McInness, N. Y. Club	4 4 4 4 4 5-29
D. Loder, 1st Div., N. J.	4 4 4 4 4 4-29
J. H. Brown, Empire R. C.	4 4 4 4 4 4-29
F. Koen, 8th U. S. Cavalry	4 4 4 4 4 4-29
W. H. Steilman	4 3 5 4 4 4-29
N. O'Donnell, N. Y. Rifle Club	3 5 4 4 4 4-29
J. H. Sullivan, 2d U. S. Infantry	3 5 4 4 4 4-29
C. A. Homan, 21st U. S. Infantry	5 3 4 4 4 4-29
L. H. Greve, 9th N. Y.	4 4 4 5 3 3-29
C. H. Osborne, 49th N. Y.	3 5 5 4 4 4-29
F. B. Gardiner, 48th N. Y.	5 5 3 4 4 4-29
W. Robertson, 71st N. Y.	4 5 4 4 4 5-29

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL MATCH.

A rest was then taken for lunch, and at 1:30 P. M. the practice was resumed with the first team match of the meeting, the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match, open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the United States, including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. Weapon, such military rifle as has been issued at the public expense to the organizations which the team represents; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any with head towards the target. 1st prize, to the organization whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a Silver Trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Company, and presented by Col. William C. Church, on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, valued at \$750. This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. 2d—A Bronze Trophy, value \$100. 3d—A Bronze Trophy, value \$50. Three prizes, value \$900.

There were nineteen teams entered in this contest, squadded from left to right on the old field in the following order: 1st and 2d Conn., 9th N. J., 8th N. Y., U. S. Engineer Batt., 21st N. Y., 29th Sep. Co. N. Y., 4th Pa., 28th Sep. Co. N. Y., 14th N. Y., 23d N. Y., 7th N. Y., 20th Sep. Co. N. Y., 35th Batt. N. Y., 48th N. Y., 13th Pa., 51st N. Y., 65th N. Y., and 17th Batt. N. Y. The weather conditions during this match had not improved, the wind was strong and extremely troublesome, while the frequent changes of light sadly interfered with the securing of perfect elevations. This cup had been won in 1873 by the 23d N. Y., in 1874 by the 7th N. Y., in 1875 by the 2d Conn., in 1876 by the 7th N. Y., in 1877 by the 48th N. Y., in 1878 by the Engineer Battalion, U. S. A., and in 1879 by the 20th Sep. Co. N. G. S. N. Y.

It will thus be seen that the 7th N. Y. held a double mortgage, and as during their practice some most wonderful scores were made it was fully believed by their friends that they would on this occasion, become the final winners. This firm belief was greatly added to, when, on the morning of the match, it was learned that two of the members of the famous Binghamton team had been withdrawn through sickness, that the 48th Oawego had six new men, while the 51st Syracuse was confessedly weak. The principal fear was of the U. S. Engineers, Capt. Miller having a first class team, while the New Jersey, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania teams loomed up as dark horses. The shooting was very rapid, yet not quick enough to be completed before the gun fire; an allowance was, however, made, and the late men permitted to finish. As the teams completed the scores, the tallies were quickly footed up by friends of each team keeping score in rear of their neighbors' targets. New Jersey, Pennsylvania and Connecticut were unfortunate, their best score being but 312. One of the very best men in the Engineer Battalion, Lieut. Griffin, broke down, and their total was but 321, while the 48th Oawego closed for 335. The 7th, 20th Separate Co. and 35th Battalion were yet to be heard from, but the break in the early part of the score of the 7th by McKee and Capt. Robbins could hardly be overcome. The men shot in splendid form, Capt. Price leading his team with 32 out of 35, and all the others shooting for what they were worth, but at the close they were outshot, 333 being their best, 3 points behind their old rivals, the 49th. The Binghamton Company was yet to be heard from, and notwithstanding the changes in the team they still passed the h by 1 point, and stood to win for the second time. In the team were receiving the congratulations of their ends when it was whispered that the "Hayseed team," 35th Battalion, could yet win. All eyes were turned on Target, and the closing shots of the match were eagerly watched, the tally being kept as each bullet was sent on its errand. The agony was at length over and the team of the 35th Battalion had won the cup on 339, three points to spare. Few, indeed, expected that the Watertown team would win, and the astonishment was very great; so much so, that the surrounding riflemen even forgot to give a cheer to the winning team. This lack of courtesy was noticed by a number of outsiders, and later rather freely commented on, but we are inclined to accord the neglect to acknowledge the victory, more to astonishment than chagrin. The victory was well won and well deserved. This team shot itself into prominence for the first time last year, winning third place in the State match on a score of 427, and having found that better results were to be obtained from the Remington, 50 cal., by the use of the new wind gauge sights, promptly availed themselves of the privilege of changing on their return home. The team has worked systematically and conscientiously during the past season, and having one of the very worst ranges in the State for wind were fully prepared to meet the changes of Creedmoor. Their score tells how well this fact was so-

complished. The U. S. Engineers were somewhat disappointed, for though they had the advantage of every appliance that the Army officers could suggest, even to the kite and wind machine of Lt. Zalinski, 5th U. S. Art., their men broke, and they were compelled to take seventh place. The following are the scores of the match:

35TH BATTALION—WATERTOWN.	
H. N. Otis	4 4 4 5 5 5 5-32
W. R. Zimmerman	4 5 4 4 5 5 5-30
E. B. Brown	5 5 5 4 4 3 3-30
C. L. Adams	4 5 5 5 5 3 3-30
Jas. Howland	5 4 3 4 5 5 3-29
C. A. Settle	2 4 5 5 4 5 5-29
W. Cooper	4 2 4 4 5 5 5-29
W. W. Scott	5 2 2 5 4 4 4-27
F. L. Baker	3 4 5 4 2 4 5-27
W. F. Swan	2 5 3 4 2 5 5-26
J. E. Reeve	3 3 3 5 3 3 3-25
M. Cooper	5 2 4 2 3 4 4-25

20TH SEP. CO.—BINGHAMTON.	
O. A. Morris	3 5 5 4 5 5 5-32
C. B. Smith, Jr.	4 5 5 4 3 5 5-31
J. M. Congdon	2 4 5 5 4 4 5-30
J. P. Worthing	4 3 3 5 5 5 5-30
M. D. Hinds	4 3 3 5 5 4 4-30
C. Van Orden	4 4 5 4 5 3 5-30
D. M. Ogden	4 2 5 4 4 5 5-29
J. Larned	5 4 3 5 4 4 4-28
W. W. Young	4 2 5 4 4 4 4-28
A. Baizer	4 4 5 4 4 3 3-27
N. W. Batcheler	4 2 4 2 4 4 4-24
Geo. Daniels	3 0 2 3 3 3 3-17

48TH REGIMENT—OSWEGO.	
C. V. Houghton	3 4 5 5 4 5 5-31
C. A. Barton	3 4 5 5 4 4 4-30
F. R. Gardiner	5 5 4 4 5 3 3-30
R. G. Post	3 3 4 5 4 5 5-29
L. Miller	5 5 4 4 4 4 4-29
E. De Rusha	4 3 5 4 5 5 5-29
G. W. Patterson	4 4 5 4 5 3 4-29
C. A. Cummings	3 3 5 4 4 4 4-28
L. L. Barnes	4 4 4 4 5 5 5-28
A. Earl	4 5 5 4 4 4 4-27
W. Sullivan	3 2 4 5 3 3 4-24
P. T. Perkins	2 3 4 2 5 2 3-21

7TH REGIMENT—N. Y. CITY.	
J. L. Price	4 5 4 5 4 5 5-32
W. J. Underwood	4 5 5 4 5 4 4-32
F. Alder	4 4 5 5 4 4 4-31
C. H. Eagle	4 4 5 4 4 4 4-30
C. M. McLewee	5 4 3 5 5 5 5-30
W. E. Hatfield	3 3 5 4 5 5 4-29
H. F. Lockwood	5 2 5 3 4 5 5-29
E. W. Price	2 5 4 3 5 4 5-28
G. W. Munson	4 5 4 3 5 3 4-27
H. B. Thomson	4 4 5 3 3 3 3-26
C. F. Robbins	4 3 3 4 2 2 2-21
J. McKee	3 3 3 3 2 0 4-18

51st N. Y., Syracuse	327
23d N. Y., Brooklyn	322
U. S. Eng. Battalion	321
13th Pennsylvania	312
1st Connecticut	305
9th New Jersey	304
4th Pennsylvania	295
2d Connecticut	291
28th Sep. Co., N. Y., Elmira	283
65th, Buffalo	281
17th Batt., Newburgh	274
14th Brooklyn	266
21st Poughkeepsie	262
29th Sep. Co., Horseheads	261
8th Regiment, N. Y. City	256

DIRECTORS AND MILITARY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

While the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match was being shot on the old field the Directors were holding their annual competition for the gold badge on the West range, 300 yards, any rifle, 5 rounds per man. The result being as follows:

H. H. Gildersleeve	5444-21	J. G. Story	23435-17
G. W. Wingate	45344-20	G. S. Schermerhorn	43243-16
G. D. Scott	43453-19	J. H. Cowperthwaite	45430-16
F. J. Donaldson	34344-18		

The closing contest of the first day was the first stage of the military championship of the United States, under the following conditions: Open to all members of the Army, Navy, or Marine Corps of the United States, or of the National Guard of any State; distances, 200, 500, and 600 yds.; rounds, seven at each distance; weapon, the authorized military arm of the organization to which the competitor belongs; position at 200 yards, standing; at 500 and 600 yards, any. 1st prize—Cash, \$25. 2d—Cash, \$15. 3d—Cash, \$5—\$75. Total, 17 prizes, cash, \$115.

There were ninety competitors, and despite the heavy wind some splendid scores were made at 200 yards, the National Guardsmen passing the Army teams on figure of merit. The light was bad as the practice was commenced at the second range, and here large numbers of the State troops came to grief, while the U. S. soldiers and militia, using the Springfield and Sharps, shot well to the front. The team of the Pacific were well up at this range, Lieut. Quinn, C. A. Homan, and F. Koen putting in 39 out of 35, Atkinson, of the Pa. team, being the only militia man to tie the score. It was well after 5 P. M. when the last stage of this match was commenced, and the dull heavy light, with the strong and gusty winds, were demoralizing to the majority of the men. Only the best sixty at these three ranges would be eligible to compete in the second stage, so each and every man shot for all he was worth, and notwithstanding the uncomfortable weather conditions most excellent results were obtained. The United States soldiers, with their special Springfields, outshooting all competitors. The credit, however, must not all go to the guns, for the men who held them shot in magnificent form, bull after bull being sent in with almost unceasing regularity. The merit of this practice will be found in the scores of the seventeen prize winners; twelve are members of the Army teams, they heading the list with the first five on scores of 89 out of the possible 105, a magnificent record considering the difficulties of the day. This match was considered a very fair criterion, on which to pass judgment on the result of the International military contest. It was conceded that the U. S. Army teams would win; but whether Atlantic, Missouri, or Pacific, none were willing to hazard a decision. The prize winners in the first stage of the military championship are:

	200.	500.	600.	Tot.
C. Bernard, 8th U. S. Inf.	443443-27	545454-31	555333-31	89
B. Otten, 20th U. S. Inf.	444344-27	455554-32	444333-30	89
C. A. Homan, 21st U. S. Inf.	443344-27	555545-33	555344-29	89
F. J. Clay, 10th U. S. Inf.	454543-29	455454-31	324555-29	89
W. R. Quinn, 4th U. S. Art.	454344-29	455554-33	344544-27	89
D. R. Atkinson, 13th Pa.	445544-30	455554-33	345333-26	89
P. Peterson, 4th U. S. Art.	343345-26	545545-32	355543-30	88
F. Koen, 8th U. S. Cav.	345443-27	455545-33	453443-23	88
J. C. Mallory, U. S. Eng. Batt.	435444-28	553554-31	532345-23	88
C. Van Orden, 20 Sep. Co. N. Y.	454454-30	535544-30	335533-27	87
F. E. Pressler, 21st U. S. Inf.	455425-29	554344-29	444444-23	86
B. C. Van Vleet, 10th U. S. Inf.	444545-30	425554-30	453432-26	86
G. W. Dougherty, 1st U. S. Cav.	444342-24	543455-31	433555-30	85
R. G. Post, 48th N. Y.	443424-25	355445-30	345335-30	85
C. H. Osborne, 8th U. S. Cav.	443443-26	535545-32	543332-27	85
W. J. Underwood, 7th N. Y.	545333-30	345355-30	325424-25	85
C. A. Cleming, 48th N. Y.	545445-31	345533-26	553432-27	84

The Second Stage, open to the highest sixty in the first was shot on the afternoon of Thursday, 16th inst. The prize in this contest were: 1st, "The United States Military Championship Gold Medal," value, \$125; 2d, Cash, \$25; 3d, Cash, \$10; aggregate 20 prizes, \$275. The following were the winning scores:

	800.	900.	1000.	Tot.
S. A. Day, 10th U. S. Inf.	554453-31	544353-29	003335-19	79
R. G. Post, 48th N. Y.	433344-28	432435-26	423443-23	77
J. L. Paulding, 12th N. Y.	033545-24	534355-29	303434-20	73

THE CAVALRY MATCH—N. Y. STATE MATCH.

The second day was, if anything, worse than the first in point of weather, the atmosphere was cold and cheerless, the sky overcast, while the wind was strong and erratic. The attendance was again large, and when the opening gun was fired the men were promptly at their posts. The first contest of the day was the Cavalry State match, open to teams of seven from any troop, or other organization armed with carbines, of the National Guard S. N. Y.; distance, 200 yds.; position, standing; rounds, seven; weapon, Remington breech-loading carbine, State model, with either carbine or infantry ammunition. Prize—To the troop whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a trophy, value, \$70.

This match has been neglected of late years, the cavalry feeling that they were slighted by the Association. Last year the Washington Grey team complained bitterly of the treatment received, while the Yates Dragoons felt that a trip from Syracuse to Creedmoor to compete with but one team, and then to have a virtual walk over was rather expecting too much from separate troops and batteries. If the troops of the 3d Cavalry and those of the 1st, 2d, 3d, and 5th Divisions steadily refrain from entering in this contest, we would advise the Directors to drop the match, for it is doubtful if it will again be filled by Western organizations. As we stated the match was a walk-over for the Yates Dragoons, Troop C, Syracuse, they winning with twenty points to spare, as follows:

TROOP C, YATES DRAGOONS, SYRACUSE.		TROOP E, MT. VERNON.	
O. G. Jones	444545-30	J. J. Fay	244433-24
W. Gaden	444344-27	G. W. Hunt	450334-23
L. Albeter	434344-26	H. E. King	344324-22
H. A. Pratt	443333-24	W. B. Burlingame	345304-22
H. Sniffen	3445304-23	J. P. Pitt	234423-20
F. Smith	4303443-21	F. T. Davis	3433034-20
C. Brown	4030333-16	C. W. Baker	023440-16

THE NEW YORK STATE NATIONAL GUARD MATCH WAS NEXT CALLED,

open to teams of twelve from each regiment, battalion, or separate company of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York; distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200, any with head to the target at 500; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; rounds, five at each distance. 1st prize—To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score, the New York State prize, a trophy, presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New York, value \$500. 2d—A Bronze Trophy, value \$100. 3d—A Silver Vase, offered by Messrs. Tiffany and Co., value \$75. 4th—100 rounds of ammunition, presented by E. Remington and Sons, value \$42. Four prizes, value \$717.

There were seventeen teams entered in this contest, all but one being in first class trim, and confident of securing a place. The unfortunate team was that of the 66th New York, but ten men reporting to Major Duffy. They, however, shot in the first stage, hoping that the delinquents would report in season to complete their scores. At the close of the 200 yards practice Major Duffy retired his team. During the practice the light was excellent, and though the wind was troublesome the men held close and secured satisfactory returns. At the close the 46th headed the list with 235, the 51st next with 231, the 35th Batt. held 227, while the 7th had 224. The 20th Sep. Co. closed for 223, with the Poughkeepsie team 220. It was therefore considered any-b-d's match at 500 yards. This stage was commenced after lunch, and hardly had the men settled themselves before the targets when a violent rain squall broke over the range; the targets were washed, and though an effort was made to continue the practice, it was found almost impossible to distinguish the bull's-eyes, and the firing was stopped. This delay most sadly interfered with the arrangements of the afternoon. Assignments had to be altered, and much confusion was found on the west range. The shooting at 500 yards was very strong, for though the wind was of the very worst, the light could hardly be improved upon. Shot after shot was sent in, the usual tactics of watching and spotting being followed in rear of targets, so that as each team was completed their tally was sent down the line. The interest was centered in about half a dozen teams, including the 7th and 23d regiments; both of these, however, broke at 500 yards, the total of the 7th being but 444. The 48th New York closed for 470, beating the 20th Sep. Co. by 15 points, while the 51st Syracuse also beat the Binghamton team by 1 point. As in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL match the "Hay Seed Team," 35th Batt., were last to close, and with 249, the best score at this distance, and a total of 475, won the match. The following are the scores:

35TH BATTALION—WATERTOWN.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
W. Cooper.	4 5 4 4-19.	5 5 4 5 5-24-43	
F. L. Baker.	4 4 4 4-19.	5 5 4 5 5-24-43	
H. N. Otis.	4 4 4 4-19.	5 5 4 5 5-24-43	
M. Cooper.	4 4 4 4-19.	5 5 4 5 5-24-43	
J. E. Reeves.	4 4 4 4-21.	4 5 4 3 4-20-41	
E. R. Brown.	4 5 3 5-22.	3 3 4 3 5-18-40	
W. R. Zimmerman.	4 3 4 4-18.	5 4 4 5 4-22-40	
Jas. Howland.	4 3 3 3-18.	5 4 4 5 4-21-39	
C. L. Adams.	4 3 3 3-15.	4 5 5 5 4-23-38	
W. F. Swan.	4 4 4 5-20.	3 5 3 3 3-17-37	
C. A. Settle.	3 4 4 3-18.	4 5 4 2 4-19-37	
W. W. Scott.	2 4 4 3 4-17.	3 3 4 3 2-15-32	
	227	249	476

48TH REGIMENT—OSWEGO.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
G. W. Patterson.	4 4 4 5 4-21.	5 5 5 5 5-25-46	
L. L. Barnes.	4 4 4 5 5-23.	5 4 5 4 5-23-46	
R. G. Post.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	5 5 5 5 5-22-42	
C. A. Barton.	4 3 5 4 4-21.	5 5 5 5 5-20-41	
C. A. Clennings.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	5 4 5 5 5-19-38	
F. R. Gardner.	5 2 4 4 4-19.	3 3 4 4 4-18-38	
A. Earl.	4 4 3 5 4-20.	3 3 4 4 4-18-38	
P. T. Perkins.	4 4 4 4 5-21.	5 3 4 4 4-17-37	
E. V. Houghton.	3 4 3 4 5-19.	5 2 3 3 5-18-37	
E. De Rucha.	3 4 4 4 3-18.	5 4 5 2 2-18-36	
W. Sullivan.	3 3 3 5 4-19.	3 4 4 4 2-17-36	
L. Miller.	3 2 4 3 3-15.	3 4 5 4 2-18-39	
	236	234	470

51ST REGIMENT—SYRACUSE.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
F. L. Lyman.	4 4 5 4 4-21.	5 4 4 5 5-23-44	
W. B. Randall.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	5 5 5 5 3-23-43	
D. N. Tutman.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	3 4 5 5 5-22-42	
R. Griffin.	5 3 4 4 4-20.	4 4 5 5 4-22-42	
H. W. Greenland.	3 4 0 5 4-16.	5 4 4 5 5-20-39	
D. M. Lefevre.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	2 4 3 4 5-18-38	
E. D. Lefevre.	5 4 4 4 4-21.	3 4 0 5 5-17-38	
M. J. Blakely.	3 5 5 4 4-21.	3 3 3 4 4-16-37	
L. A. Butler.	3 3 4 4 4-18.	4 4 5 4 2-19-37	
P. T. Wilkinson.	4 4 4 4 4-19.	2 5 5 5 3-17-36	
G. E. Nearing.	3 4 3 5 4-19.	4 3 3 2 0-12-31	
J. W. McIlroy.	3 3 3 3 4-16.	2 2 2 5 2-18-29	
	231	225	456

20TH REG. CO. INFANTRY—BINGHAMTON.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
C. B. Smith, Jr.	4 5 4 4 5-22.	2 3 5 5 4-19-41	
O. A. Morris.	4 3 3 4 4-18.	4 5 5 3 5-22-40	
N. N. Young.	3 3 4 4 4-18.	3 5 4 5 5-22-40	
T. M. Congdon.	4 5 3 4 4-20.	4 3 4 4 5-20-40	
A. Devier.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	4 3 4 4 5-20-40	
M. D. Hinds.	5 4 4 4 4-21.	4 3 4 4 5-20-40	
H. W. Batcher.	2 5 4 4 3-18.	4 4 4 4 4-21-39	
N. W. Tiffany.	4 3 3 4 4-18.	4 4 4 3 5-21-37	
J. Larned.	3 3 4 4 4-18.	2 3 5 4 5-19-37	
D. H. Ogden.	4 5 3 3 5-20.	4 3 0 5 3-15-35	
C. Van Orden.	0 5 4 3 4-16.	3 4 4 3 4-18-34	
J. P. Worthing.	4 5 3 4 4-16.	0 5 4 4 3-16-32	
	223	232	455

The scores of the other teams were:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
7th regt., New York City.	224	220	444
23d regt., Brooklyn.	213	218	431
14th regt., Brooklyn.	219	202	421
21st regt., Poughkeepsie.	220	190	410
65th regt., Buffalo.	200	200	400
9th Sep. Co., Whitehall.	212	187	399
29th Sep. Co., Horseheads.	202	184	386
24th Sep. Co., Elmira.	204	176	380
8th regt., New York City.	194	184	378
25th regt., Albany.	204	125	329
17th Battalion, Newburg.	213	199	412
52d Sep. Co., Lowville.	165	69	234
1st Sep. Co., Penn Yan.	155	71	226
69th regt., New York City.	166	n	166

FIRST AND SECOND DIVISION CONTESTS.

But two teams each were entered for the 1st and 2d Division contests, the 7th and 8th from New York and 14th and 23d from Brooklyn, the conditions being the same as in the State match. Very little interest was taken in these contests, the 7th and 23d having a walk over. At 200 yards, the team of the 7th shot in splendid form, shooting the best score of the two days at this distance; while the steady shooting at 500 yards rather astonished the spectators. The match closed with a total score of 479, three points in excess of the winning score of the 35th Battalion in the State match. The 8th regiment had but 410 points, as follows:

7TH REGIMENT—N. Y. CITY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
W. J. Underwood.	5 5 3 5 5-23.	4 5 3 4 4-20-43	
J. L. Price.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	5 5 5 5 2-22-42	
O. H. Eagle.	4 4 4 4 5-22.	2 5 3 5 5-20-42	
H. T. Lockwood.	3 4 4 4 5-20.	4 4 4 4 4-21-41	
Fred. Adler.	4 4 5 4 4-22.	3 4 4 3 5-19-41	
E. W. Price.	4 4 4 4 4-21.	5 3 3 4 4-19-40	
G. W. Munson.	3 4 4 4 4-16.	4 5 4 4 5-23-39	
H. B. Thompson.	4 4 4 4 4-19.	5 4 4 4 4-20-39	
W. E. Halford.	5 3 3 4 4-19.	3 5 5 3 4-20-39	
F. C. McLevee.	4 5 3 4 4-20.	4 3 4 4 5-18-38	
C. F. Robbins.	3 4 4 3 5-19.	4 3 4 5 2-18-37	
W. H. Heisser.	3 3 4 3 3-16.	5 5 5 3 4-18-34	
	237	242	479

8TH REGIMENT—N. Y. CITY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
T. R. Murphy.	4 4 3 5 4-20.	5 4 2 4 5-20-40	
W. H. Cochran.	5 4 4 3 5-21.	5 4 5 3 2-19-40	
H. Douglass.	3 5 3 4 2-17.	5 4 5 3 2-19-36	
C. Stafford.	3 4 3 3 2-15.	5 3 3 3 5-19-34	
W. H. Dewar.	0 4 4 5 5-17.	2 4 4 5 2-17-34	
J. A. Gee.	3 4 3 3 0-14.	4 4 3 2 4-19-33	
D. Scott.	2 3 3 3 4-16.	4 4 2 3 4-17-33	
C. Heizman.	3 4 3 3 4-17.	3 4 3 3 3-16-33	
S. H. Borsdorff.	4 3 3 3 4-17.	2 4 4 4 2-16-33	
W. H. Reed, Jr.	3 4 4 2 2-15.	4 4 5 2 2-17-32	
J. H. Balston.	4 4 3 4 5-20.	5 2 5 0 0-12-32	
S. Steiner.	4 3 3 4 4-18.	2 2 2 3 3-12-30	
	207	203	410

The shooting of the 23d also surpassed their work in the State match. At 200 yards the twelve men secured an average 19 per man; while at 500, an average of centres was obtained, their total score being 41 points better than that secured in the State match, as follows:

23D REGIMENT—BROOKLYN.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
W. L. Candee.	5 4 5 4 2-20.	4 4 4 5 5-22-42	
E. De Forest.	5 3 4 5 5-22.	4 4 4 5 3-20-42	
J. B. Frothingham.	4 3 4 4 3-18.	5 4 5 5 4-23-41	
F. L. Holmes.	3 5 4 3 4-19.	3 5 4 5 5-22-41	
F. A. Hand.	4 3 3 5 4-20.	3 4 5 4 4-20-40	
G. L. Fox.	4 3 3 5 4-19.	2 4 5 4 5-20-39	
J. M. Robertson.	4 5 4 2-19.	4 5 5 4 2-20-39	
F. L. Griswold.	4 4 5 3 4-20.	4 4 5 3 3-19-39	
C. C. Blossom.	4 4 3 2 3-16.	4 4 5 4 4-22-33	
R. M. Johnson.	5 3 3 4 4-19.	4 2 5 3 5-19-38	
A. G. Perham.	4 3 3 5 3-18.	4 4 2 5 4-19-37	
J. L. Shepherd.	4 4 5 3 3-19.	2 5 3 3 5-17-36	
	229	243	472

14TH REGIMENT—BROOKLYN.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
H. Nutt.	2 4 4 4 2-16.	5 5 5 5 5-25-41	
E. S. Browe.	4 5 4 4 3-20.	3 5 4 4 5-21-41	
F. O. Stellingway.	3 4 4 4 4-19.	3 3 5 4 5-20-39	
James Moore.	5 4 4 4 4-19.	4 3 3 4 5-18-39	
T. M. Harvey.	4 4 4 3 3-18.	4 3 3 4 5-19-37	
John Corry.	4 4 4 4 4-19.	3 4 4 2 3-16-35	
C. L. Madison.	4 4 4 4 4-20.	2 4 4 0 5-15-35	
H. C. Judson.	4 3 3 4 4-18.	4 5 2 3 2-16-34	
J. Henwood.	4 3 3 3 2-15.	4 0 5 0 4-18-33	
F. Schukin.	0 5 3 4 5-17.	5 4 3 0 4-16-33	
J. J. Dixon.	4 3 3 4 3-17.	3 2 2 4 3-14-31	
J. W. Nutt.	3 4 3 0 0-10.	0 2 4 0 0-6-16	
	210	204	414

INTER-STATE MILITARY MATCH.

The most important contest of the second day was the Inter-State Military Match, open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve members of the regularly organized and uniformed National Guard or Militia of such State or Territory, chosen in such manner as shall be prescribed by the military authorities thereof. Distance, 200 and 500 yards. Weapon, any military rifle which has been adopted as an official arm by any State or Government. Prize, to the team making the highest aggregate score, a large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New York, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, and to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose team may win it, value \$350. This match was instituted in 1875 through Gen. G. W. Wingate, then Gen. Insp. of Rifle Practice, S. N. Y., for the purpose of increasing the interest in rifle practice in the several States, the State of New York most liberally furnishing the handsome trophy. The first match was shot in 1875, the New York troops using the State Remington, 50 cal., and Connecticut the Peabody. The original conditions were 200, 500, and 600 yards, but as New York had far outstripped Connecticut, it being impossible to recover the lead, and the hour being late, the last distance was abandoned, and was never again resumed. New York won with 864 to the 683 of Connecticut. The same teams, armed with the same class of rifles, met in 1876, when the tables were turned, Connecticut winning with 829 to the 816 of New York. California and New Jersey entered the match in 1877, both with the Springfield rifle. Connecticut shot with the Peabody, while New York still retained the State arm. The result was a grand victory for the representatives of the Pacific Slope, with 995 to the 971 of Connecticut, New York had 967 while New Jersey held 744. This most conclusively proved to Gen. Wingate that with the 50 cal. State Arm New York stood very little chance of ever again winning, as against the 45 cal. rifles of other teams, and he had the conditions amended so that teams might use any military rifle officially adopted by any State or Government. In 1878 California failed to enter the competition, but Rhode Island and Massachusetts were added to the competing teams. New York shot with Sharps Borchard, all the other teams using the Springfield. New York won a magnificent victory with 974 to the 906 of Connecticut, 864 of New Jersey, 853 Rhode Island, and 722 Massachusetts. Connecticut and Rhode Island remained at home in 1879, but their places were filled by a team from Pennsylvania. Massachusetts was the only team to use the Springfield that year, the other using the Sharps-Borchard. This contest was a very close one, New York winning by but one point, 1010 to 1009 of New Jersey, 952 Pennsylvania, 928 Massachusetts. This year Gen. Townsend declined to furnish rifles, ammunition, or transportation for a New York State team, but not content to allow the match to go by default, a few officers became active in the organization of a team. Seeing this, the Department of Rifle Practice again conferred with the Adjutant-General, S. N. Y., the result being the granting of permission to organize a team and to shoot the match; but at the expense of the individuals. "Half a loaf was better than no bread," and New York was to be represented; but when it was announced by the Department of rifle practice that the team must shoot the 50 cal. against the 45 cal. of the other teams the enthusiasm of the men cooled. It had already been proved that the 50 cal. rifle was no match for the Sharps, Peabody, or Springfield. 45, and the Directors of the N. K. A. had acknowledged its inferiority by allowing one point handicap at 500 and two at 600 yards in the special matches; yet the department of rifle practice insisted on the State arm, for the reason that if its team was beaten the authorities would see the necessity of providing better shooting rifles. "A poor excuse is better than none," and the offering of such a reason to a State which had deliberately refused to even pay the transportation of a team was indeed the poorest of the poor. As a consequence the men declined to join the team, and it was only at the very last moment, and as a compliment to the visiting teams, that the marksmen of New York State consented to enter the contest and shoot over the ranges with the full knowledge that they must be beaten: for if New Jersey could almost tie them, both teams using 45 cal. rifles, what chance had New York with a 50 cal.?

The weather was not conducive to high scores, the light being bad and wind strong and irregular; still the shooting was excellent at 200 yards, and though the best score, New Jersey's 471, was 20 points behind the best score of last year, it was considered a good showing under the conditions of wind and weather. Some idea of the wind may be gathered from the fact that among the very best marksmen in New Jersey, Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and the selected team of New York, there were 9 misses and 4 outers at this 200 yards' range. The second stage was shot late in the afternoon. New York's team having the advantage of the practice in the State and division matches. The light was of the very worst description, while the wind, instead of settling as the sun went down, seemed to grow even more erratic. It was strong and blustering, and was even worse than a light. The great wonder was how the men kept the target, yet some most magnificent individual scores were recorded, Capt. Griffith, of New Jersey, sending in a full score—ten bull-eyes, Atkinson, of Pennsylvania, had 48; Col. Howard, of New Jersey, 46; Lyman, of New York, 45; with Greve, of New Jersey, and Underwood, of New York, 44. The men shot in splendid form, and had the match been shot

under the same weather conditions as in 1879 the 1010 of New York would have been left far in the shade. New Jersey's team again held the lead at this distance, New York pulling itself together and rolling up 478 with the "gas pipes." Connecticut had 461, while Pennsylvania had broken down and closed with 369. New Jersey was the winner on a score of 953, with Connecticut 933, New York 932, and Pennsylvania 837. The following are the scores in detail:

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
F. W. Griffith.	445454434-42.	555555555-50-92	
G. E. P. Howard.	544544443-41.	455455446-46-87	
L. H. Greve.	443444444-39.	455555543-44-83	
J. M. Dart.	5355555543-45.	504345543-38-83	
E. Haddenhorst.	443453544-39.	544444444-42-81	
J. H. Symes.	544439444-39.	364434544-41-80	
I. R. Denman.	445454344-40.	443254443-38-78	
C. Gasser.	443944443-36.	435454454-41-77	
R. Curry.	443454444-41.	244354352-36-77	
B. P. Holmes.	433434454-37.	452594544-40-77	
A. Anderson.	334443444-38.	225555332-37-75	
H. J. McCabe.	3554433043-34.	235243333-35-69	
	471	488	959

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	Tot.
E. H. Williams.	454454544-44.	2544424545-30-83	
E. W. Whitlock.	453444444-39.	3554553445-43-82	
L. L. Woodbridge.	544543444-41.	344454444-41-82	
G. O. Le Barnes.	434442544-38.	235545355-42-80	
J. Leiber Osgood.	444455444-42.	343454343-38-80	
F. P. Thompson.	554434504-38.	554523543-41-79	
H. Nichols.	354434444-38.	444453335-41-79	
H. Atkinson.	433353535-35.	543432454-37-75	
G. K. Nichols.	454444444-42.	054333353-39-74	
Henry Simon.	544433405-33.	324554544-41-74	
F. V. Chapin.	444344334-36.	434555354-38-74	
Geo. B. Newton.	434444445-40.	003434453-31-71	
	469	464	933

STATE OF NEW YORK.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
F. L. Lyman.	445445354-42.	555555545-45-87	
W. J. Underwood.	543444444-40.	525455455-44-84	
J. Reeves.	44534545-42.	545554045-41-83	
J. L. Price.	544443444-40.	542435544-41-81	
C. W. Price.	443535434-39.	435535345-41-80	
E. H. Eagle.	424445444-38.	545454530-41-79	
H. N. Otis.	343444443-37.	454534544-41-78	
L. P. Kirchmeyer.	334345534-37.	424535335-41-78	
D. M. Lefevre.	454434403-35.	225555646-41-76	
R. Griffin.	030534285-29.	255545343-42-71	
H. S. Mulligan.	344355443-40.	445430423-31-71	
W. B. Randall.	343044354-35.	024425403-29-64	
	454	478	932

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
D. R. Atkinson.....	544444455-43.	555555545-45-89	
E. A. Leopold.....	444435434-39.	243545345-38-77	
J. A. Fuller.....	444449453-40.	220443555-36-75	
C. H. Wells.....	445343454-40.	533235035-32-72	
J. Blatter.....	444335455-41.	335224352-30-71	
J. M. Edson.....	345354454-41.	4224203254-28-69	
G. B. Foster.....	343443444-36.	324433535-32-68	
W. Burroughs.....	354445444-41.	294325222-27-68	
G. B. Hand.....	439443944-37.	224323344-30-67	
E. F. Chamberlain.....	444504434-38.	333223215-29-67	
G. H. Ives.....	544444445-41.	030333222-22-63	
E. L. Zellner.....	240443344-31.	422432022-18-49	

ber of the U. S. A. making the highest aggregate score in this match, value \$24.

The weather of the two first days was of the most disagreeable kind, cold, raw, and cheerless, with the very worst light and uncontrollable wind; but Thursday was a lovely day at Creedmore, and when the gun fired for the opening of the match, all felt that high scores would be the result of the shooting. The team of the Atlantic was the favorite, its splendid practice scores warranting the confidence expressed. In the Pacific there was a number of strong individual shots, though the general average was somewhat weak. Major Shorkley had every confidence in the team of the Missouri, while New Jersey flushed with their victory in the Inter-State match were no mean opponents. New Jersey and Pennsylvania opened badly, while from the first the Missouri team shot to the front. The practice was steady and was closely watched by the team captains, and as the wind was not troublesome shot after shot was sent in without wait. The range was closed with the Missouri team first on 342, Connecticut second with 341, Atlantic, Pacific, and Pennsylvania tie on 334, and New Jersey last with 333. At the second distance, 500 yards, the wind had sprung up and was somewhat trying. Under the careful guidance of Major Shorkley the men on the Missouri team were shooting for all they were worth, the bull's eye disc was in constant demand, and but two black ones were shown in the 84 rounds. The Atlantic were also in good form, and, under the careful guidance of Ed. Price, of the 7th N. Y., who acted as coach, the team shot to within one point of the Missouri, and that too with the break of Johnston. The team of the Pacific were next in rank with 348, Wisconsin going all at pieces, and Lieut. Pitcher breaking by the use of wrong ammunition. Connecticut was next with 336, Pennsylvania 331, while New Jersey through the misuses of Symes and outers of Townsend lost all chance of the match. After luncheon the practice was resumed at the last range, the wind being somewhat trying, yet overcome by care. The light was splendid. The team of the Pacific had been shooting splendidly at this range in their practice, and Capt. J. L. Price, 7th New York, as coach, fully expected to recover the lost lead. The men however seemed nervous and could not hold, while Pitcher "pulled down" and scored a miss on his sixth, and Homan, who was shooting with him, found a bull on the wrong target in his astonishment at Pitcher's miss. The Atlantic team shot in splendid form, and kept tally with the Missouri, but could not cover the lead of that team, both closed on a tie of 317. New Jersey shot well but were too low at the first ranges, while Connecticut went to pieces, the fault being their guns. At this range they could not manage the elevation with the leaf of the back sight down, they could not secure enough elevation, while if the leaf was raised the bullets would go over the target. The score under these circumstances was a very good one, for the men were compelled to shoot at the very top of the target to keep on. Pennsylvania passed Connecticut at this range by 7 points. At the close of the practice the teams of the division of the Missouri headed all competition with 9 points to spare, and was declared the winner of the trophy. Major Shorkley was very proud of his victory, obtained unaided by any coach outside of his own team. Their system had been thoroughly proved in practice, and being strictly adhered to throughout the match, gave them the victory.

Lieut. J. L. Wilson, 2d Lieut. 4th U. S. Artillery, won the second prize with 29, 34, 32—95 out of the possible 105. The following are the scores of the competing teams:

MILITARY DIVISION MISSOURI.—MAJOR GEO. SHORKLEY.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
J. H. Baker.....	444444-29.	555555-31.	254245-26.	83
F. Koen.....	444444-29.	555555-31.	340444-24.	89
W. Driscoll.....	335434-26.	444435-29.	344425-29.	85
J. C. Anderson.....	444344-27.	355535-30.	344544-29.	86
H. Otten.....	444443-29.	443555-31.	352453-27.	86
H. Lloyd.....	439445-27.	454445-31.	353433-27.	85
E. Preston.....	355445-31.	543543-29.	232443-21.	81
J. B. Donovan.....	443544-28.	533545-28.	342243-23.	79
Geo. Seymour.....	454444-29.	443545-27.	342354-23.	81
C. Osborne.....	444445-29.	544455-32.	345544-28.	89
P. Hein.....	454443-28.	245434-26.	344545-30.	84
C. S. Durlan.....	444545-30.	535555-32.	245435-28.	90
	342	364		317 1023

MILITARY DIVISION ATLANTIC.—COL. H. G. LITCHFIELD.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
T. J. Clay.....	444544-29.	544535-31.	454255-30.	90
J. Daly.....	444444-29.	445544-31.	433425-26.	85
W. B. Homer.....	365444-26.	544435-29.	335445-29.	88
F. E. Hobbs.....	564445-31.	545555-34.	243545-26.	91
R. C. Van Vleet.....	434444-26.	354545-30.	443545-29.	85
B. Blue.....	234444-24.	235535-28.	434543-25.	77
S. A. Day.....	444443-27.	433544-29.	354433-22.	77
J. Welch.....	554444-30.	555445-33.	353443-26.	89
J. Johnston.....	449425-27.	432435-25.	454542-29.	81
T. Campbell.....	444344-26.	235455-28.	439434-26.	87
E. Griffin.....	443444-28.	555555-33.	084443-30.	83
F. Bracken.....	444354-28.	535355-29.	594445-29.	86
	334	363		317 1014

MILITARY DIVISION, PACIFIC.—COL. J. C. KELTON.

	200 yards.	500 yards.	600 yards.	Tot'l.
Jas. Pitcher.....	444455-29.	532344-24.	453940-25.	78
C. A. Homan.....	344444-28.	535524-29.	454402-24.	81
J. L. Wilson.....	534454-29.	455555-34.	555445-32.	95
E. C. Terry.....	445434-28.	544534-28.	233542-29.	79
W. Ennis.....	444344-27.	455534-31.	353542-24.	82
G. W. Kingsbury.....	444344-27.	455555-32.	534543-25.	84
J. H. Sullivan.....	444444-29.	535534-29.	235545-28.	86
H. Weismann.....	442544-27.	233234-19.	345423-25.	71
F. E. Presler.....	443445-27.	555444-31.	424543-27.	85
C. Bernard.....	444534-27.	443554-30.	444555-32.	89
W. R. Quinn.....	344544-28.	455354-31.	552345-29.	88
P. Peterson.....	444444-28.	454545-30.	552254-28.	86
	334	348		322 1004

STATE OF NEW JERSEY.—COL. G. E. P. HOWARD.

	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Total.
E. P. Howard.....	453444-28.	345435-28.	444544-29.	85
T. W. Griffith.....	545544-32.	344542-27.	244534-37.	86
I. R. Deunman.....	344453-27.	344555-31.	335644-28.	86
A. Anderson.....	443432-23.	552353-28.	333445-28.	79
L. H. Greve.....	435445-30.	524454-27.	233533-22.	79
E. Haddenhorst.....	542444-26.	355445-29.	254939-20.	75
F. Dudley.....	543545-31.	544443-27.	335433-28.	86
C. Gasser.....	453443-27.	245454-29.	535334-30.	86
J. H. Symes.....	444444-28.	094054-20.	323444-28.	74
R. Curry.....	344333-25.	444544-28.	443245-24.	77
G. M. Townsend.....	434544-28.	322244-22.	245538-27.	77
R. P. Holmes.....	594454-28.	453453-26.	255254-28.	82
	333	322		317 972

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.—MAJOR J. E. SWETSON.				
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
J. L. Woodbridge.....	345454-30.	350045-21.	444534-28.	79
H. Simon.....	444455-30.	355543-29.	342335-23.	82
J. L. Osgood.....	445453-29.	554234-26.	202245-18.	73
F. V. Chapin.....	545444-30.	244555-29.	232442-19.	78
E. H. Williams.....	444454-30.	344354-28.	243545-26.	84
G. B. Newton.....	445444-29.	233544-26.	553442-27.	82
G. Nichols.....	445444-29.	445354-30.	435334-25.	84
E. W. Whitlock.....	445444-29.	543453-29.	435423-25.	84
H. Nichols.....	344343-26.	550543-26.	222332-17.	69
F. P. Thompson.....	334444-26.	445435-29.	323455-25.	80
G. G. LaBarnes.....	433434-24.	444445-29.	442354-25.	78
H. Alkinson.....	444435-28.	555455-34.	244353-24.	86
	341	336		292 959

STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.—LIEUT.-COL. GEO. SANDERSON, JR.				
	200 yds.	500 yds.	600 yds.	Tot.
D. R. Atkinson.....	545454-31.	355455-32.	254455-29.	92
C. H. Welles.....	333343-22.	443244-26.	043552-22.	70
J. Blatter.....	444444-28.	555334-28.	435445-30.	86
G. H. Ives.....	555454-31.	455554-33.	425505-25.	89
G. B. Hand.....	443545-29.	423435-25.	455345-28.	82
G. B. Foster.....	443444-26.	533435-28.	444245-27.	81
C. F. Chamberlin.....	444445-29.	444454-30.	344454-28.	87
G. B. Thompson.....	454444-28.	294354-26.	523342-22.	76
J. H. Burroughs.....	435444-28.	544554-32.	306242-18.	78
J. A. Fuller.....	544453-29.	324043-29.	423443-32.	71
E. A. Leopold.....	344344-25.	343544-24.	233330-15.	64
J. M. Edson.....	544354-28.	244453-27.	445330-23.	78
	334	331		299 954

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

FORT LEAVENWORTH, Sept. 9, 1880.

From despatches received from New Mexico, I learn that a band of Victoria's party succeeded in evading the scouts posted to watch their movements, and made their appearance about 20 miles south of Cummings. Parker's company of cavalry was surprised and lost one soldier, and two scouts killed and two soldiers wounded. Buell pushed forward troops as rapidly as possible, but was unable to overtake the Indians, who, when last seen were about fifteen miles ahead, going at all speed into Mexico. Want of water and the means of carrying it on the march arrested the pursuit. The only loss the Indians are known to have suffered is that of property by their hasty flight. On the 1st a detachment of the 9th Cavalry, at Aquia Chiquita, near the eastern line of the Mesquero reservation, was attacked by a party of twenty to thirty Indians. Two soldiers were wounded and three mules killed, but the Indians were driven off and turned by the way of Secret Water. So long as we are prevented by the refusal of the Mexican government from sending a force into Mexico to hunt down this band of Indians we are liable to these raids. I again ask that the Mexican government be requested to permit us to pursue and break up this band in Mexico. The troops are well posted and in sufficient force to deal easily with Victoria's band; but while the Indians have a safe place of refuge so near at hand they may at times be able to do such injury as the above.

JOHN POPE, Brigadier-General.

A telegram has been received at the Interior Department from Indian Agent Page, dated Southern Ute Agency, Sept. 6, in which he says: "Ouray's death does not affect the pending negotiations. 156 adult male Southern Utes have signed the treaty since his death. More will sign it." At the request of the Uncompahgre Utes the body of Chief Ouray will be exhumed and brought back from the Southern Ute Agency for interment at Los Pinos. They also request that he be given a Christian burial, with appropriate ceremony.

Sapavano was chosen second to Ouray because of his prowess and valor in the war with the Arapahoes and other conflicts. He is highly respected and has a large influence. He is intelligent, sober, and thoughtful, but is far from good looking or commanding appearance. But there is a seriousness and stubbornness of expression that denotes the man of resolution and determination. He is a stout, short, broad-shouldered, square-backed man, probably fifty years of age, with broad face, but rather angular in feature and a hook nose, complexion a shade darker than the average Ute. But I am told that no circumstance can move him into a demonstration of sorrow or enthusiasm; that he takes all things and views all things with a stoicism that never betrays emotion. Until within the past eighteen months Sapavano would not fall into line with the peace-makers. He always gave his voice against treaties and against mingling with the whites. He could not see the object or appreciate the advantages of advancement toward civilization. So much has he despised the ways of the white man that he would never go to Washington, although his invitations have been frequent. After all, under Kelley's administration as agent he became imbued with new thoughts and new ideas concerning the purposes of life, and he came to look upon the white man and his ways with more favor. During the troubles following the Meeker massacre for the first time he joined Ouray in his pacific measures, giving him his hearty support. Up to the present he has favored the treaty, but does not deny that it is because it is the only way to better their condition, and the surest way to avoid trouble and conflict with the large masses of whites that are flowing into the country. Outside the reservation the people are apprehensive of disturbance, lest the new chief should have the power, but not pursue the policy of Ouray. Inside the reservation the whites are self-assured, and at least say there is no danger. The agency people do not seem to be perturbed or at all uneasy, but owned to a sense of relief after a settlement of the chieftainship question.—Denver Tribune.

A despatch from El Paso says scouts have discovered Victoria's main camp in Corral de Piedras in Mexico. Various raiding expeditions are being scattered over the State of Chihuahua. Gov. Terras says he has increased the reward offered for Victoria's scalp from \$2,000 to \$3,000.

Yellow Bear, Big Horse, Little Raven, Hawk-tail, Left Hand, Mad Wolf, and Man on the Cloud, chiefs from the Cheyenne and Arapahoe agency, Indian Territory, arrived in Philadelphia, Friday afternoon, Sept. 10, accompanied by Agent Miles. The delegation came East to bring some new pupils, 41 in number, to the Indian school at Carlisle barracks, where they arrived on Monday. During their stay the chiefs inspected every detail at the school, apparently studying even the

faces of the teachers to whose charge their children were to be committed. Besides the school they visited various manufactories in Carlisle and vicinity, were present on an excursion of Odd Fellows, at Mount Alto and had a reception from the Second Presbyterian Church in its lecture room, which was crowded to its utmost capacity. Left Hand, Mad Wolf, Little Raven, Big Horse, and Yellow Bear made speeches.

THE AZTEC CLUB.—There was a very full attendance at the meeting of the Aztec Club, at Philadelphia, Tuesday last, Sept. 14th. At one o'clock the meeting was called to order by the President, General Patterson. The proceedings of the meeting were read by the Secretary, Prof. Coppes. The members elected at the last meeting were present. There were Generals Clitz, Gibson, Colonels Floyd-Jones and W. H. Davis. The following nominations for membership were read: Generals Angus, Crane, J. S. Simonson, Sackett, J. H. Potter, Brice, DeRussy, H. H. Hunt, and Col. Whittlesey. Nominations for successors were made as follows: Mr. Jas. Beverly Johnston as successor to Gen. Jos. E. Johnston; Dr. Peasley as successor to Prof. Kendrick; G. W. Custis Lee as successor to Gen. B. E. Lee; Lieut. Sedgwick Pratt as successor to Gen. Clitz, and the sons of Generals Myers and Davis as successors to their fathers.

Mr. Victor Smith, successor to his father, Gen. M. L. Smith, and Mr. Sanford, successor to Gen. Buchanan, were present at the meeting.

At six o'clock the members assembled at the house of Gen. Patterson, where a sumptuous dinner was prepared. Besides Gen. Patterson, the following named gentlemen were present at the dinner: Generals Bunj. Alvord, G. A. H. Blake, P. T. Beauregard, A. Cady, R. C. Drum, W. H. French, Deaf. Floyd-Jones, W. W. H. Davis, H. G. Gibson, D. M. Frost, W. W. Mackall, Jos. E. Johnston, Fitz-John Porter, L. N. Palmer, H. E. Clitz, Z. B. Tower, Oliver L. Shoppard, C. Wilcox, A. C. Myers, Professors H. Coppes, H. L. Kendrick, Col. E. L. J. Hardcastle, Dr. F. Simons, Col. Robert Patterson, Gen. John M. Schofield, Gen. J. M. Cayler, Mr. Geo. W. Childs, Mr. W. V. McKean, and Wm. C. Church.

An invitation was presented to the members of the Club, and the gentlemen present, to dine with Mr. Geo. W. Childs at his summer residence near Philadelphia next year. At that time the President of the Club will have reached his ninetieth year. Generals Grant and Hancock sent letters expressing their regret at not being able to attend the meeting of the Club.

SORROWS OF AN ADJUTANT.

In the *United Service* for October, "X." describes the sorrows of a regimental adjutant in terms that must move even the "ard'art" of an adjutant-general or a department commander. Summing up his experience, he says:

In the course of ten years it was our luck to encounter experiences varied if not valuable. We had been adjutant for a dozen different C. O.'s in every section of the country, aide-de-camp to more than one pair of stars, had acted as head of all kinds of bureaus, as adjutant and inspector-general, engineer, judge-advocate, military secretary, ordnance and signal officer, quartermaster, commissary, even as chaplain and surgeon, and with the profound conviction that our own shortcomings were many, there is grafted in our inner consciousness the belief that were a man possessed of the energy and snap of Sanger himself, the "paper knowledge" of Leonard Hay, the legal acumen of Gardner, the patience of Wilhelm, the reticence of Horace Porter, the energy of Nickerson, the courtesy of Audenreid, the buried pen of "Perfect" Bliss, and the imperturbability of Bob Williams, yet would he find at some time or other a combination of circumstances against which no experience could make him armor-proof, and of which the linesman *par et simple* has no conception whatsoever.

Major Sanger's comprehensive essay on "The Duties of Staff Officers" had not then been written, but "X." had known that accomplished author when he himself was adjutant, and had unhesitatingly adopted his system as worthy of imitation, but his conclusion is that "till we have tried to 'run' the headquarters of a frontier post and a cavalry regiment in the heart of the Indian country, and the height of Indian campaigning, we have not, and Sanger had not, the faintest conception of the trials of staff officers as exemplified in the case of the adjutant. Looking over Sanger's 'Duties of Staff Officers,' he says further on, "and accepting as gospel truth his theories, drifting back over the tide of time to boyish days in the seaboard casemate, where we youngsters were wont to hear him expound on military duties generally, recalling the hopes and ambitions in his case so fully realized, we find ourselves wondering, *par exemple*, just what he would have said in his own vigorous English had his lot been cast in the cavalry and his carefully prepared papers in the fire." "Fancy, if you can, a regiment situated just as we were on the 1st day of June, 187—"

Six of the twelve companies scouting about on the Southern plains, the other six waiting for their turn, the colonel and adjutant off on leave, the lieutenant colonel and quartermaster "running the regiment," and all of a sudden a big Indian war breaks out far to the north, and headquarters with ten companies are hurried off to reinforce another department, and from that day to the 15th of November not a glimpse do we catch of desks or papers. Colonel, adjutant, and everybody is in the field in active pursuit of a still more active foe, and not a return has been made in all those months. Winter setting in, we are ordered to a post near the railway, and the colonel hands the adjutant a bundle of letters, all harping upon the same string. The Adjutant-General of the Army informs the commanding officer, in the final communication of his series, that the returns of the regiment for the months of May, June, July, August, September, etc., have not been received. "Your attention has been repeatedly called to the neglect," etc. (We got them in a bunch at the end of the campaign, but, being happily off from all mail communication during the summer, were spared the consecutive infliction of letter after letter at the time.) "You will at once render the required returns, with such explanation as you may be able to give," etc. And with the official expression of the proper amount of astonishment and indignation at such apparent disregard of instructions, the Adjutant-General winds up with the customary information that he is the obedient servant of the colonel whom he has been flagellating.

Opening the next series, we find a similar array of monthly remonstrances from the Adjutant-General of the Department from which we were sent in June. "For temporary service in the Department of the —" was the verbiage of the order by which we were hurried away, and though every vestige of the regiment is now far removed from his jurisdiction, the commanding officer of our former field is jealously tenacious of his rights over us, and he too demands reports and returns, expresses his censure of a negligence in fitting terms,

and, being debarred from remonstrating with our new department commander for our illegal detention, now that the war is over, takes it out in rapping our colonel.

Then the Adjutant-General of the Department of the —, whom we have been "reinforcing," takes his innings, and though one would suppose that his knowledge of our long isolation among the hostiles and separation from all baggage would prompt him to consideration, he bows us over as remorselessly as the others.

Finally, the Adjutant-General of the Division delivers his fire, and to all appearances it would seem as though not the faintest realization of our actual condition had been vouchsafed to any of these amiable autocrats, but that from the heavy distance of Washington or Chicago, through fragrant clouds of Havana smoke, from the sitting point of easy office-chairs, those gentlemen, gazing dreamily over roof and spire, beheld us in uninterrupted possession of our desks and retained papers, and with certainly nothing better to do than make out new ones. We haven't had time to unpack an inkstand; the mud of the Yellowstone is clinging to our horses' fetlocks; but the colonel unloads a trunkful of papers, and, with a bribe "There, Mr. X, get all this straightened out as quick as possible," goes off to set his own house in order, and when he reappears it is with a draft of an order showing what he means to do towards straightening out the regiment.

Then we have a description, over which one's heart bleeds, of the daily routine of the luckless adjutant, trying to straighten out a regiment in which each individual company has for years been run to please the sweet will of its captain, no two adopting the same system—drills except by company mounted unknown, four hundred recruits added and the confusion chaotic. All the time, day after day, we are told:

Points were coming up, in which the universal custom was to sling metaphorical bricks at the adjutant, as though he were to blame. Who ever served at a post where the headquarters clock was not the fruitful if undeserving source of half the laces and absences of the garrison? What officer of the day who hurries out at the last moment backing his waist-belt on the run does not calamitate the adjutant and declare he had purposely set that clock ahead ten minutes, when but a moment before the old officer of the day was swearing over guard-mounting's being ten minutes behind time and he was in a hurry to get to town? And then the band at parade! Even as Captain Curbit was assailing the adjutant after dismissal of parade over the slow time played in marching out, swearing that a three-legged stool couldn't keep step to such a grind, would not Capt. Snaffle rush up like an explosion with "Look here, X! By Jinks! there wasn't a man in my company could keep step marching in; it was fast enough for double-time!" and with the strains of the "Inman Lane" or "Northern Route" still ringing in our ears, would not Canker, or some other gifted critic who could not tell Stabat Mater from Taps inquire when, by George! that band was ever going to play anything but "Marching through Georgia?" Was there ever an adjutant who did not think at some time or other that the meanest part of his duty was in running the band? Was there ever a band that did not contain among its talented musicians some irreclaimable devotees to Bacchus? And as a rule are not the handsomen apt to be the most fractious and unruly set in the garrison? Music, that hath charms to soothe the savage breast, by some strange freak of nature develops an unhalloated taste for beer and a distaste for discipline among its chosen disciples, and rare indeed are the instances when the guard-house is not graced by the presence of some prominent instrumentalist, usually the snare-drummer. Yet such was our adjutant's zeal, and so thorough the understanding between himself and his charges, that for two wonderful months not a member of his band had been absent from roll-call or duty, not a man had been noticeably under the influence of liquor, and, as the colonel himself remarked, his horses were better groomed and cared for than those of the companies. But colonels cannot always be with us, and the adjutant who has thoroughly and faithfully served his chief finds himself suddenly thrown some day under the second in command, who is rarely, if ever, thoroughly *en rapport* with the colonel. Within a week from the date of the latter's complimentary allusion to the discipline of the band, and during his temporary absence as witness before a court, the command devolves upon the next in rank at the post, and the adjutant, entering the office with his hands full of papers, is confronted by the sight of this latter functionary excitedly tramping up and down the room and haranguing a knot of a dozen officers in a manner suggestive of lively indignation. Suddenly the *ad interim* commander turns upon him with—

"Yes, sir; and the remark applies equally to you, sir. Your band is utterly demoralized, by George!—utterly demoralized. This morning my breakfast was half an hour late, and, when I sent into the kitchen to hurry it up, there was my cook, sir, sitting on your snare-drummer's lap." And the senior officer glares upon the subaltern as though he were the medium through which the attentions of the goddess of the kitchen had been alienated from their proper object. Both the adjutant and the by-standers may and probably do consider that perhaps the charge of demoralization might be more aptly applied to the cook than the band, but they have the profound sagacity to keep such opinions to themselves until they got out of ear-shot of the office.

Amid all this distraction and worry and weariness to the flesh "those back returns still hang fire, and while the unhappy adjutant continues to be pelted with mandates from department or division adjutant-generals," "in cheerful appreciation of his clerical labors a General Court-martial is convened at the post, and the adjutant is assigned to duty as judge-advocate. Why this should be so passes all comprehension, but in nine out of ten cases when a court is ordered to meet at the headquarters of a regiment, the discriminating officials of the general commanding saddle the work of that court on the shoulders of the adjutant. It is bad enough in the infantry, but when it comes to the cavalry it is worse than imposition. The adjutant is getting, possibly, three or four hours of broken and troubled sleep now, and many a morning finds him dispensing with breakfast altogether. His three clerks are working diligently, when suddenly the enlistment of the first and best—the only reliable one among them—expires, and he takes his final statements and a good character with him in his search for a situation where he can get ten times the pay for one-half the work."

Then he is ordered off with the colonel for riot duty, leaving his work in the hands of his clerks, from whom speedily comes this report:

DEAR X: Both clerks got on a drunk soon after you left, and raised merry lades. Put them in guard-house to sober off, and then set them to work under sentinal. They got the sentry drunk too, and he and Peck went off to town together and haven't been heard of since. Schmidt (the other clerk) swears he don't know where your "originals" are: says he thinks Peck built a fire of them when he was crazy drunk. Yours, in haste, CURBIT.

Then comes a hurried trip to regimental headquarters and a hasty order to leave in hurried pursuit of the regiment ordered by rail, and forced marches against the Indians. So November comes before a return to headquarters, desks and papers, and once more seven months' returns are in arrears, once again the same grind commences and new complications arise.

RIFLE PRACTICE.

THE MARKSMAN'S BADGE.—The regular contest for the Champion Marksman's Badge, presented by General Barnes, was the only match shot at Creedmoor on Saturday, September 11th. The weather was splendid, not too warm, with a magnificent light, and a favorable wind blowing from the firing points to the butts. This contest is essentially a National Guardsman's match, open to all members in uniform, and as a number of the State teams are encamped upon the range, the executive officer recorded one hundred and fifty-one entries. Considerable interest was attached to this match, as it was expected that the competitors would shoot for all they were worth, and as the distances were those which would be covered in the team competitions, N. B. A., some judgment could be formed of the capabilities of the teams. The shooting in the first string at 200 yards was very strong, a majority of the contestants averaging better than "centres" per shot, with Hinds, 20th Sep. Co., Binghamton, at the top on 24, followed by Lyman, 51st Syracuse, and Munson, 7th N. Y., on 23 out of the possible 25. The 22's were most numerous. On the second trial Ogden and Larned, 20th Sep. Co., Binghamton, secured 23. Fox of the 23d, Dolan, 12th, and Van Ordean, 20th Co., were the only ones to secure 22. The wind and light were most satisfactory at the second range, 500 yards, and as a consequence the shooting was very strong; Underwood of the 7th putting up a full score, Alden, Thomson, and McLewee, same regiment, 24, and Capt. Price 23. The visiting teams were all outshot at this range, Brown of the 51st being the only one to reach 23. Larned and Hinds broke down, and 21 was the very best effort of the famous Binghamton team. This was a poor lookout for the visitors, for the three best scores thus far were 7th regt., Alder 46, Underwood and Capt. Price 45. Lyman's 44 was next best score. The shooting in the second round was in the main poor, the light being bad and wind somewhat troublesome. Underwood again placed a full score to his credit, thus beating the 46 of McLewee, while Thomson produced a second 24. The other scores were but average. The match was closed with Underwood the winner on 46, the next three being also 7th regt. men; Dolan of the 12th was 5th, Van Ordean and Larned, 20th Sep. Co., taking the remaining prizes. The following are the leading scores, 108 out of the 151 entries secured scores entitling them to the marksman's decoration:

	200 yds.	500 yds.	Tot.
W. T. Underwood, 7th New York.	34545-21	55555-23	46
F. Alder, 7th New York.	34544-22	55554-24	46
J. L. Price, 7th New York.	34544-22	55553-23	45
H. B. Thomson, 7th New York.	34544-22	55455-24	44
T. J. Dolan, 12th New York.	34544-22	54544-22	44
C. Van Ordean, 20th Sep. Co.	34544-22	54444-22	44
J. Larned, 20th Sep. Co.	35554-23	54544-21	44
F. L. Lyman, 51st New York.	34544-23	54453-21	44
J. McKee, 22d New York.	34435-19	55455-24	43
E. C. McLewee, 7th New York.	34444-19	55455-24	43
E. R. Brown, 51st New York.	34544-19	55555-23	42
O. A. Morris, 20th Sep. Co.	34544-20	44455-22	42
H. T. Lockwood, 7th New York.	34544-20	55453-22	42
T. M. Congdon, 20th Sep. Co.	34445-21	55445-21	42
D. H. Ogden, 20th Sep. Co.	34445-22	45553-20	42
G. L. Fox, 23d New York.	35444-22	33554-20	42
W. W. Young, 20th Sep. Co.	34444-19	55455-22	41
H. N. Otis, 51st New York.	34544-21	34454-20	41
E. W. Price, 7th New York.	33534-19	54445-22	41
N. D. Davier, 8th New York.	34544-21	44542-19	40

M. D. Hinds, 20th Sep. Co., 24 16, 40; M. Brennen, 69th regt., 22 18, 40; W. L. Candee, 23d regt., 20 20, 40; D. M. Worden, 20th Sep. Co., 18 21, 39; C. O. Field, 7th N. Y., 17 22, 39; G. W. Munson, 7th N. Y., 23 16, 39; M. P. Ross, 64th Batt. E., 16 21, 39; A. B. Van Housen, 12th regt., 20 18, 38; W. H. Heisser, 7th regt., 19 18, 37; W. W. Bachelor, 20th Sep. Co., 17 20, 37; J. M. Robertson, 23d regt., 18 19, 37; J. R. Bayly, 47th regt., 18 17, 35; W. W. Reynolds, 23d N. Y., 19 16, 35; Geo. Daniels, 20th Sep. Co., 21 14, 35; P. McMorris, 69th regt., 15 19, 34; J. L. Kollinger, 7th regt., 17 17, 34; T. L. Holmes, 23d regt., 18 16, 34.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER. General Orders No. 30, G. H. Q. State of New York, promulgates the following information:

"Organizations of the National Guard executing orders for rifle practice, may use such 'wind gauge' sights as may have been placed on their rifles prior to the promulgation of General Orders No. 26, series of 1879. Such organizations as may desire to do so, may adopt the sight recommended by the Board of Officers convened pursuant to such General Orders No. 26, and known as the 'Edwards' sight; provided that no expense attending the same shall accrue to the State, or be in any manner a charge against any headquarters, regimental, battalion, battery, or company fund.

"The Chief of Ordnance will provide, at the expense of the State, fifty models of the 'Edwards' sight, and place the same at the disposal of the General Inspector of Rifle Practice, for distribution to such inspectors as may be advisable, to enable them to inspect and pass upon the sights hereby authorized."

This sight will certainly greatly improve the "gas pipes," but had the order been issued at the commencement, instead of the close of the rifle season, the practice of the National Guard of the State, as against the 45 cal. Sharps, Springfield and Peabody would have been greatly improved.

CIRCULAR 23, DEPT. TEXAS, AUG. 31, 1880.

The following named enlisted men are announced as the best shots in the Dept. of Texas, as shown by the company target reports received for the month of July, 1880:

Range.	Name.	Co.	Regt.	Perct. of Division.
Yards.				Score.
600	Pvt. Elias Hayes	F	21th Inf.	48.00
500	Pvt. Thomas Carroll	B	8th Cav.	78.66
400	1st Sgt. C. F. Brown	E	2d Art.	71.42
300	1st Sgt. Patrick Farrell	H	20th Inf.	70.00
300	1st Sgt. S. F. Cudworth	E	20th Inf.	70.00
200	Corp. William Richards	M	8th Cav.	81.33
100	1st Sgt. Ashley A. Moody	G	8th Cav.	87.33

* Only two companies fired at 600 yards, in July.

By command of Brigadier-General Ord:

THOMAS M. VINCENT, Asst. Adjt.-General.

GEN. GEORGE STONEMAN, U. S. A., who has been making a trip among the Vancouver Indians, is reported as saying that the country west of the Rocky Mountains will be rid of Indians by disease at an early day.

THE STATE TROOPS.

FOURTEENTH NEW YORK, BROOKLYN.—The class practice, 1880, in this command was concluded at Creedmoor Friday, Sept. 3d, the detachment, 170 officers and men, being under the command of Lieut.-Col. Charles Schurig. Capt. E. S. Brown, regimental I. R. P., superintended the firing under the direction of Major A. G. Weber, I. R. P., 5th. 100 men shot in the 3d class, 100 and 150 yards, of whom 70 qualified. In the second class, 300 and 400 yards, 96 men covered the ranges, of whom 37 scored the required per centage. In the afternoon the targets were opened for the marksman's badge practice, 48 men being entitled to the privilege of competing. The practice was most systematic, officers and men working together for the general good of the organization. The result was the qualifying of 30 out of the 48, as follows: J. H. Manning, 40; Sergt. F. D. Stillenwerf, 37; Sergt. T. M. Harvey, 35; P. Myberg and Adj. S. C. Clodigeb, 34; Capt. J. K. Barlow, O. Vander Bosch, Corp. J. Corry, J. Walsh, 33; A. J. Johnston and Sergt. G. A. Booth, 32; D. H. Hange, 30; C. Johnston, 29; W. J. Jennings, Corp. F. J. Lindberg, Sergt. W. E. Taylor, S. Lyon, A. H. Collins, and J. Bierley, 27; J. G. Fairthorough, J. H. Prondergast, C. P. Scott, and Sergt. O. L. Schurig, 26; C. P. Rosengren, Sergt. E. A. Anderson, Sergt. J. L. Farley, and A. C. Squires, 25.

The detachment returned on the 5.15 P. M. train, well satisfied with the result of the practice.

WISCONSIN.—The arrival of General Grant to attend the State Fair at Madison brought the two local companies into prominence as escort, and, in the case of the Lake City Guard at least, as exhibitors of great improvement in the school of the company.

Captain Chapman is an enthusiast, a careful student, and a painstaking instructor. As a consequence, the Lake City Guard, in their street parade and escort duty on Tuesday, and their exhibition drill of Wednesday, made a most favorable impression. A noticeable feature in their drill is the individual carriage of the officers and most of the rank and file—heads erect, shoulders square, and the step firm and free. Such movements as obliquing, either in line or column, are well executed, the parallelism of the sets of fours being thoroughly observed, and no tendency to the half wheel so often detected in carelessly instructed commands. The manual of arms in marching was well executed, no ducking of the head in changing from right shoulder arms to support or carry, but a little more "snap" and emphasis in the execution of each motion would be an improvement.

As errors, the following points were noted in the street parade: Forming from column of fours to column of platoons the leading guide (1st sergeant), lost the step after shifting to the left flank of his platoon, and caused some wavering and confusion before he discovered his fault.

In executing "to the rear march" the entire company gives a perceptible duck in facing about. It is unnecessary and mars the effect.

Marching in column of fours, company at right shoulder arms, the 1st and 2d sergeants were at a carry. It is proper to note that this occurred late in the evening, after skirmish drill on the Fair Grounds, and the actual 1st and 2d sergeants were not present—the error being committed by the 3d and 4th sergeants who replaced them.

1st Lieut. Prondert, a young officer of very military bearing, occasionally dropped the point of his sword and allowed it to swing in front of his legs on the march. He also, when a file-closer in column of fours, repeated commands of the captain. This is not required. There are very few commands of the captain in company drill that are to be repeated by his lieutenants, and they are clearly indicated in the Tactics, as, for instance, in the movements of breaking into platoons where "march" is repeated by the chief of the leading platoon when the movement commences from a halt, or by the chief of (what is to become) the rear or second platoon, when executed on the march.

A number of fancy movements were indulged in by the Lake City Guards in their street drill on Wednesday evening, in which they show much proficiency, though the evolutions are not to be found in the school of the company.

Their drill was witnessed by several prominent officers of the State Guard, among them Adj.-Gen. Bryant and Capt. A. J. Smith of the Janesville Light Guard.

OHIO.—The coal miners at Coalton, adopting violent measures to redress alleged wrongs, rendered it necessary to again bring a part of the State militia into active service. Upon a requisition of the sheriff, the Sill Guards, Co. A, 6th regiment, were ordered to that place to preserve order. The company, an excellent one in every respect, responded with unusual promptitude, and accompanied by Col. Entenken, commanding the regiment, arrived early upon the grounds. Col. Axline, of the Governor's staff, and Col. Entenken, report a probable necessity of keeping troops at Coalton for some time to protect the working miners. During the week several shots have been fired on both sides, one by a picket of Co. A, seriously wounding a "striking" miner. The Harrier Guard, Co. A, 4th regiment, has just been ordered to relieve the company on duty, and like details will probably be made weekly until the disturbance is quelled.

The 1st has met with a loss in the death of Lieut. Alex. N. Hennick. Lieut. Hennick was one of the few of the "Old Guard" of the service in the State still remaining or interested in it. Enlisting in 1863 in the Cincinnati Zouave Battalion and again in 1870 in the State service, he passed through the different grades to that of second lieutenant, which he filled at the time of, and for a number of years preceding, his death. He was highly esteemed by his brother officers.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—THE organizations comprising the 7th New York Brigade will parade at Tarrytown, on Thursday, Sept. 23, 1880, to participate in the celebration of the one hundredth anniversary of the capture of Major John André, Adjutant-General of the British army. The command will be reviewed by Major-General James W. Husted, commanding the 6th Division.

—THE Artillery School, S. N. Y., so successfully carried out last year at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. Harbor, is to be repeated this year, commencing about Oct. 1st. Major James H. Jones, 12th N. Y., and late of the 4th U. S. Cavalry, will be the commandant.

—THE teams, regular and National Guard, engaged in the matches of the N. B. A., particularly those encamped on the range, were particularly pleased with the "Hobb's patent tent and store," on exhibition at Creedmoor, and in charge of Sergt. James Campbell, Battery K, 3d U. S. Art. The ridge and stovepipe tent-pole of this tent are made of galvanized sheet iron, the remaining tent pole being of wood and of the ordinary form. The frame is light, compact, and strong, and is more convenient for transportation than the ordinary poles. The stove can be instantly attached, as readily removed, and is not affected by any amount of shaking the tent may be

subjected to by the wind. The tent is the invention of Major Charles W. Hobbs, 3d U. S. Artillery, and the merits of the combination will be appreciated by military men, surveyors, engineers, sportsmen, and, in fact, all who dwell in tents. It is adapted for cooking as well as heating purposes, and its application to kitchen tents will not be the least valuable of its uses. The tents are U. S. standard in material and dimensions, and of superior make and finish. We understand that Inspector-Gen. N. H. Davis, U. S. Army, while at Creedmoor, looked thoroughly into the merits of the invention.

—The 21st Anniversary exercises of Eastman's College, Poughkeepsie, will be held on Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, September 16, 17, and 18. The programme includes, besides the regular exercises, a grand concert, at the College Hall, Sept. 16, and the anniversary address, by Rev.

Robert Collyer, at the Collingwood Opera House, on Friday, subject, "From the Anvil to the Pulpit," and on Saturday evening a grand reception by Mrs. Eastman to pupils and alumni, at her residence, Eastman place. The committee of arrangements are students from every State in the Union.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

READER asks "whether there will be a vacant cadetship at West Point to be filled from the 3d Missouri District in June, 1881, also whether such vacancy must be filled by the sitting Member of Congress or by the member to be elected in November next." ANSWER.—3d Missouri District will not be vacant until June, 1881; consequently the appointment to fill the vacancy will not be made until after July 1 next.

W. B. M. asks: "What districts in New York will be vacant for the June, 1881, examination of candidates for appointment as cadets at the Naval Academy?" ANSWER.—4th, 12th, 14th, 18th, 20th, 22d, and 24th will be vacant in June, 1881.

AN OLD READER asks for information as to the proper way to obtain the appointment of yeoman on board of a naval vessel, and also what qualifications are necessary. ANSWER.—Yeomen in the Navy are petty officers, selected by the officer in charge of the department in which they are to serve, and enlisted in their respective ratings. A ship's yeoman is allowed to every vessel in commission, and application for appointment should be made to the commanding officer. Has charge of the stores of the vessel, and must be able to keep accounts.

DE SURVILLE asks "who commanded the French frigate *Magicienne* when recently in New York." ANSWER.—The *Magicienne* was the flagship of the French squadron of the Antilles, commanded by Admiral De S. de Freycinet.



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SPAIN AND HER ARMY.—Poor Spain has had, and has still, a world of trouble to contend with. Her budget closes year after year with heavy deficits; her debt, now exceeding £500,000,000, has been doubled during a revolutionary period of less than six years. Her credit is at the lowest ebb; her trade and industry on the ground, her agriculture backward, her administration unwieldy, incapable and corrupt. Still her crying evil, her standing danger is the army—that school of plotting generals, of scheming subalterns, of breeders of mutinies and masters of pronunciamientos, to whose charge almost all the calamities of the country may safely be laid. It is the army that needs to be reformed, and reformed altogether. The rest will take care of itself.—*London Times.*

The encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the Department of Maryland took place at Hagerstown on Wednesday and Thursday of this week. On Wednesday Governor Hamilton officially received the posts. On Friday the ceremony of unveiling the statue at the National Cemetery at Antietam took place. The monument, which is 41 feet 6 inches in height, has been erected at a cost of \$30,000, and was designed and executed by James G. Batterson.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

The German functionaries who have been called by the Porte to aid in the regeneration of the Ottoman army are to occupy posts as follows: One superior officer of marine, six superior officers of the army (namely, three infantry, one cavalry, one engineer, one artillery), and one engineer-in-chief *des ponts et chaussées* and railways. A hitch has occurred in the arrangements, as these gentlemen decline to leave home until their pay is guaranteed, a step which the Turkish government has neglected to take as yet.

A CURRENT description of Victoria, British Columbia, says: That Victoria is the headquarters of the British Pacific Squadron is really the secret of its being so agreeable a social resort, and even for many a permanent residence. Admiral Stirling's dinner parties are rendered very attractive by his charming young Australian bride, and the officers of the fleet give perpetual dinners, lunches, and dances. There are no mosquitoes and few flies in Victoria or Vancouver's Island; no poisonous snakes nor fierce wild animals; there is little snow in winter, and less frost, while summer heat is actually non-existent. All this in a place where one can get a good dinner at the club for 50 cents, and a good lunch for 20, is a great and irresistible temptation to retired British officers to live here. Drinks, by the way, at this Union Club cost but 10 cents each, no matter how complicated.

At the Italian autumn manoeuvres France will be represented by five officers, amongst whom is a general of brigade; Germany and Austria each send three, with a major-general; and England will be represented by a lieutenant-general and five officers.

The *United Service Gazette* says: "The opinion is gaining ground amongst the senior officers of the navy that from the difficulty experienced in working big muzzle-loading guns on board ship as compared with the facility and safety with which breech-loaders are worked in foreign services, and also from the favorable reports made of the latter by foreigners, the days of 'muzzle-loaders' in our navy are drawing to a close, whatever Gen. Sir F. Campbell, director of artillery, may think to the contrary."

The admirals and other superior officers of the Italian navy, in reply to a circular of the Minister of Marine, have expressed themselves almost unanimously in favor of the construction of smaller iron-clads, and hope that the Ministers will introduce a bill to this effect on the re-opening of Parliament.

The Iron and Steel Institute of Great Britain held its annual meeting at Dusseldorf this year, in accordance with an invitation issued by about thirty of the leading German iron works. Great disappointment was felt, however, because Messrs. Krupp refused to allow the English visitors to inspect their works.

The whole of the Third Army corps is now concentrated at Berlin for the grand manoeuvres. The bands of the corps, numbering 1,300 musicians, played by torchlight before the palace of the Emperor. Friday the Emperor reviewed the corps on the Tempelhofer Feld.

The annexation of the Society Islands to France, which causes so much rejoicing, has long been a foregone conclusion, it being merely a formal cession to France of what that government was virtually mistress of under the form of a protectorate.

Mr. W. Jones, of Lloyd's Register, as the result of an independent series of investigations into the stability of the *Atalanta*, reaches the conclusion that the vessel

was one which might have easily been capsize in a sudden squall if not very carefully handled.

An Hungarian officer has succeeded in swimming across the Platten Sea, a distance of twenty English miles. The time was seventeen hours.

The German authorities are purchasing largely in England for cavalry mounts. At the great horse fair of Horncastle over 1,200 were bought.

The *Saturday Review* says: "The Germans have arrived at an extraordinary degree of administrative and executive perfection, so that we may almost say they prepare for and make war by machinery."

A RATHER mysterious paragraph in *Broad Arrow* says: "As both from the United States and from Constantinople seditious papers have been recently in large numbers distributed throughout the length and breadth of India, and the reputed son of the notorious Nana Sahib has at the same time from his Russian domicile been extremely active against England, with Hindoos and Mahomedans alike, and through mysterious channels—to say nothing of Turkish emissaries both in Afghanistan and at the Court of the Nizam (head of the Turkish race in India)—there can be little doubt that some widespread conspiracy is being hatched." It would be widespread indeed if extending from the United States to Constantinople, and from Constantinople to India.

The British Admiralty have put a stop to the innovation of smoking in officers' mess places. They are going to arrange that in each ship suitable accommodations shall be given for officers to smoke in "during the recognized hours for that indulgence," but such smoking accommodation is not to be either in the officers' mess places or cabins.

A PARLIAMENTARY report says that 26,249 British troops passed through the Suez Canal in 1879, and 13,339 other soldiers, mostly French, Dutch, or Ottoman. Of the 82,339 passengers who passed through, in which the troops mentioned above are included, 12,670 were pilgrims, and 598 were Russian exiles. The number of vessels which passed through was 1,477, with a total tonnage of 2,263,340, and the dues paid were nearly a quarter of a million sterling.

The second of the 90-ton guns of the *Inflexible* has just been lifted on board, and placed in position in the after turret, in about twenty minutes. The *Hampshire Telegraph* says: "The turret was rotated to bring the slides nearer the sides nearer the side of the ship, and the whole operation was completed in 22½ minutes, or 12½ minutes less than on the previous day. The draught of the ship on being unlocked was 21ft. 10in. aft., and 18ft. 11in. forward. After the first gun was placed on board the draught was increased to 22ft. 2in. aft., and 19ft. 1½in. forward, while the second gun brought it down to 22ft. 5in. and 19ft. 2½in. The two guns brought the ship down 7in. by the stern, which was just about what was expected, as it had been calculated that 47 tons would sink the ship an inch. The heel of the ship was 3in. in 7ft., her total cant being about 1½ degrees. In the system adopted in the *Inflexible* the bold step has been taken of dispensing with a carriage, each gun being supported on three points. The trunnions rest on brass blocks, which slide on fixed beams bolted down to the floor of the turret, while the breech rests on a third block, sliding like the others between guides upon a beam or table. Behind each of the trunnion blocks are two hydraulic presses for checking recoil and running the gun out, and a third press is fixed vertically beneath the beam on which the breech rests, and by means of this the muzzle of the gun, which pivots on its trunnions with a large preponderance towards the breech, can be easily raised or lowered.

Some experiments in steel welding, lately made by M. Kern, and described in the *London Chemical News*, shows quite conclusively the valuable qualities characterizing the Bessemer steel produced in Russia. According to M. Kern, pure steel, nearly free from phosphorus and sulphur, and containing twenty-five to thirty per cent. of carbon, stands easily the process of welding—that is, if the work be performed with skill and care. A steel ship plate, two feet wide and three-eighths of an inch thick, had easily welded to it a steel plate two inches by two inches by three-eighths of an inch, a perfectly clean and good joint being the result. In another case, steel strips six inches by four inches by one-fourth of an inch, containing twenty-five to twenty-six per cent. of carbon, were welded together; very often, after cooling, the plate was bent double, through the weld, without the least fracture in or near the welded part. In some of these experiments, such plates were bent at a dark heat, and they often, though not always, resisted this severe test.

A COMMITTEE, consisting of generals and commanders of regiments, is sitting at Berlin, with instructions to

report on the practicability of converting the present German infantry rifle M. 71 into a repeating rifle, or else on the adaptation of a repeating apparatus to the single barrel, which will, at all events, be preserved.

In consequence of the increasing number of cases of fraudulent enlistment on the part of soldiers who have been discharged from the army as bad characters, the authorities at Chatham, England, have decided to try by general court-martial men charged with this offence, it having been found that the sentences inflicted by magistrates or district courts-martial are altogether inadequate to check fraudulent re-enlistments.

ENGLISH soldiers are complaining of their treatment at the hands of publicans and other caterers. Non-commissioned officers and privates who have attempted to join their friends in plain clothes in certain places in a theatre or concert room, in the coffee room of a hotel, or at the *table d'hôte* of a restaurant, have been told, sometimes politely, more often impudently, that they were intruders, and must go away. Their money has been refused, for even the tendering of the sterling coin bearing her Majesty's image and superscription has been of no avail, so long as the tenderer wore the uniform of a non-commissioned officer or private of her Majesty's army. The *United Service Gazette* rightly says that the offending managers are not to blame. They only obey their master, public feeling. "So long as the British snob feels ashamed of the presence of the British soldier at the same places of amusement or refreshment as himself, so long will the proprietors of such places act wisely as children of this world by consulting their own interests and excluding an element whose unwelcome appearance would diminish their profits." The evil must have become serious in England, for the *Gazette* even suggests that permission be given to wear "togs." That remedy, however, is worse than the disease.

The Afghan war has already cost £18,000,000 sterling, and has lasted two years. This is pretty good for an enterprise that was to be a royal road to imperial prestige.

The Messrs. Benedict Brothers, corner of Broadway and Cortlandt street, New York, have in their possession a watch that once belonged to Maj. John Andros. It is a quaint looking article, very different to the graceful pieces of horological mechanism that are now-a-days worn. It would be worth the while of those who are interested in the relics of the past to call upon the firm in question and examine this ancient watch for themselves. The business of Benedict Brothers, it may be added, also is ancient, having been established in 1818. The present members of the firm are: Mr. Read Benedict and Mr. Edwin Benedict. They have not, and never had, any connection with any other house, and this is their only place of business. As the regulators of the time of the city they have a wide spread reputation and their store is also one of our chief repositories of everything in the way of fine jewelry and diamonds, these being among their specialties. Reasonable prices and honorable dealings are the foundation stones on which the firm have built up their fame and prosperity.

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MARRIED.

NEWTON—BURDEN.—At Omaha, Neb., September 6, 1886, JOHN NEWTON, Lieut. 16th Infantry, U. S. Army, to Miss NELLIE M. BURDEN, of Springfield, Mo.

WHITING—WELCH.—On Thursday, Sept. 16, in Trinity Church, Buffalo, by the Rev. Dr. Van Bokkelen, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Ingersoll, Lieutenant HENRY WHITING, U. S. Marine, to BESSIE DESHLES, daughter of S. M. Welch, Esq., of Buffalo, N. Y.

BIRTH.

STEWART.—At Galveston, Texas, September 4, 1886, to Ensign and Mrs. J. W. Stewart, a son.

DIED.

MACKENZIE.—At Rock Island, Ill., Sept. 13, ALLAN RAY, son of Capt. A. and Lucia Mackenzie, aged 8 months and 2 days.

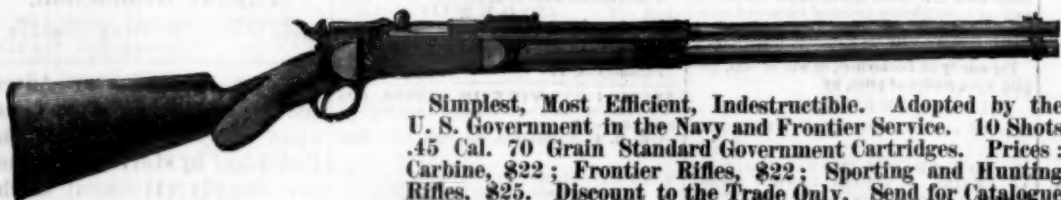
PAULDING.—Sept. 13, suddenly, at Cold Spring, on Hudson, in the 27th year of her age, MARION ECKFORD, wife of Robert P. Paulding, and daughter of the Reverend Edwin Harwood, D.D., of New Haven, Conn.

WADE.—At Philadelphia, Aug. 27, 1886, MARY D. WADE, widow of Lieutenant John T. Wade, of the U. S. Navy, in the 95th year of her age.

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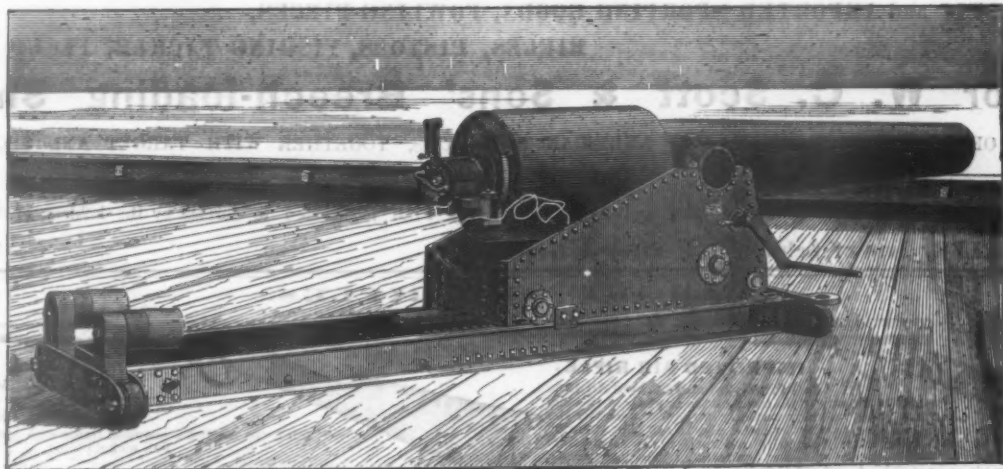
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Liabilities, . . . 13,252,078.59

Total Surplus, - \$1,879,162.06

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Assets, Jan. 1, 1880, \$10,049,156 00

Surplus over all Liabilities, 1,849,660 00

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